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Leighton Genealogy.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE DESCENDANTS OF

CAPT. WILLIAM LEIGHTON,

OF

KITTERY, MAINE.

WITH COLLATERAL NOTES RELATING TO THE FROST, HILL, BANE, WENTWORTH, LANGDON, BRAGDON, PARSONS, PEPPERRELL, FERNALD, NASON, AND OTHER FAMILIES OF YORK COUNTY AND ITS VICINITY.

BY TRISTRAM FROST JORDAN,
METUCHEN, N. J.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED BRIEF MEMOIRS OF
MAJOR CHARLES FROST, OF KITTERY,
AND
CAPTAIN JOHN HILL, OF BERWICK.

ALBANY, N. Y.:
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PREFACE.

The author and compiler of this volume has been deeply interested in the memorials and records of this family. Having had occasion to travel extensively, he has found the descendants of Captain William Leighton in many states, and occupying positions of usefulness and responsibility, exhibiting the sturdy traits of a worthy stock.

It is due to their progenitor, to their families, and to themselves, that the early and later records of their origin and growth in this country should not be lost. Few, save those who have made a similar venture, are aware of the labor which every page has cost, corrections and renewed corrections have been made again and again and although many who have been applied to, have been able to respond and have been prompt and cheerful in supplying information, yet it has not always been possible to obtain the data sought. Under these circumstances, it will prove no wonder if there be complaint of errors, inaccuracies and omissions. The Leighton family have no reason to be ashamed of their ancestor, so enterprising, persevering and laborious; nor of his successors so industrious and patriotic. These records are a small tribute to their worth. The entire record is a fair example of the sturdy stock who peopled New England in the seventeenth century, bringing with them the principles of political and religious liberty, which they matured and developed and transmitted to their children.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The plan on which this genealogy is based, consists in a division into groups or families; the head of each group being under his designating number which is printed in the middle of the page thus, — 20 —. The biography of each head of a family is written without abbreviation, his children and descendants following more concisely worded, except as hereinafter shown. Each group is complete in itself, its genealogy comprising all between the above mentioned designating number, placed in the middle of the page, and the next similar number which in turn stands as a heading to a new group or family branch. It occasionally happens that an individual in a group has a larger progeny than can be carried out in the place where his name occurs in order. In such cases, only the date of his birth, marriage and death are there given and the sign of + is placed against the name, showing that such an individual is the head of a family, and may be found carried forward to a succeeding page under his designating number. After the Fifth Generation, there is no carrying forward but the record of each group in lineal descent is completed before the next one is commenced.

To avoid complication, where the family line is carried on in continuous succession from the Fifth Generation downward, generation figures are put against the names, each succeeding generation is indented to the right, and each family of children numbered from 1 upward. The descendants of each of the children in a family are carried down as far as the line will go before the next is taken up; but all of the same generation can be traced down the page, and from page to page, by following the family numbers, 1, 2, 3, etc., in a vertical line, by noting the generation numbers, and by comparing the different indentations of the names. The names, male and female, are all numbered consecutively from the beginning to the end of the book, and in cases where an individual is carried forward, this consecutive number is used for a heading over his name in the place where it is again taken up to give his biography

and descendants. This system renders it easy to trace the line from any given point onward to the present generation, or backward to the original ancestor. This consecutive number is also made use of in intermarriages, and other cases where a name is mentioned out of genealogical order; the designating number being placed in parenthesis after the person, thus showing his identity, and his place in order in the book. The italic names in parenthesis after the name of the head of a group or family, are those of his father, grandfather, etc., showing at a glance the line of descent from the original ancestor. In the smaller type the names of the descendants in the male line (those bearing the name of Leighton) are printed in SMALL CAPITALS while names of descendants in the female line, (those bearing names other than Leighton) are printed in *italics;* this facilitates the finding a name from *the index* and enabling the reader to know at a glance who are Leightons and who are not.

INTRODUCTION.

The origin of American families becomes more generally interesting as the years pass on. So little attention was given in the earlier days of the settlement of this country to "family records," that in many cases it is a difficult task to trace distinctly the line from ancestor to descendant. Genealogy is a science of luxury. The first settlers had enough to occupy them in winning a hard, doubtful subsistence from the soil; in contending with a new climate, and in discovering untried methods of cultivation and living. No time was left for enrolling the branches of the history of their progenitors or for drawing and illustrating "family trees." It therefore becomes a difficult task to their successors, when they endeavor to set in order the relationships, and the names of those who deserve remembrance and regard as the founders of American families. It takes some enthusiasm, no little accuracy, and a full willingness to toil hard, to qualify one for what seems to many this thankless task. Most inquire, to whom will it be of use? This question may remain unanswered for a few years, in some instances for generations. But in the future, when the writers of American history are gathering their materials and when there shall be told the story of several hundred years of civilization on this continent, the patient toilers in the field of genealogy and biography will be honored, and their memory of usefulness meet due regard. The Leighton family trace their line to one progenitor Captain William Leighton, shipmaster, who came to America in 1650. The compiler has found the history of this family interesting to himself, as it doubtless will prove to be, to those of his descendants who read this record. Others connected more nearly or remotely have also desired to know the facts, and by collecting them in this form they may prove the foundation of a family history that will, as time goes on become of increasing value to all concerned. Such records may well serve to stimulate the sturdy virtues of a people deriving their origin from ancestors who planted civilization and christianity on these western shores, amid dangers and privations. They faced and conquered the perils of the ocean, they shared a meagre subsistence, they sustained severe

labors, they suffered persecutions, that had their root in former centuries and in the distant mother country, they met the bloody opposition of the savage aborigines, they persevered, and the inheritance so hardly gained is enjoyed by their descendants. What these descendants possess, not merely of property, but still more of those stalwart traits of principle and character that are more valuable and enduring, than any material wealth, demand recognition, gratitude and permanent memorials.

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PRE-AMERICAN HISTORY.

The name of Leighton occurs in some of the oldest annals of English and Scotch history. The spelling is various as will commonly be the case with the patronymic of a family of which the scattered vestiges appear at wide intervals in the wilderness of the unlettered ages. It is spelled Leichtoun, Lichtoune, Lyghton, Lighton, Layton, which are not especially affixed to certain dates but seem to have obtained indiscriminately in the same eras. It is to be remarked however, the modern orthography is the same which presents itself in the old world's register, of the greatest antiquity. It is unmistakably Saxon in the origin but was established both in England and Scotland before the fourteenth century. In the *Rotuli Scotia*, published from the originals in the tower, we read that A. D. 1374, John de Leighton Clericus de Scotia obtained a safe conduct to Oxford. Sir Walter Leighton, sheriff of Angus, was killed in 1392 in a border conflict with a party of highlanders. In the beginning of the fifteenth century there is evidence of the family importance in ecclesiastical and political affairs. Henry Leighton, parson of Duffus and Chantor of Moray, was consecrated Bishop of Moray in 1414, and ten years later was consecrated bishop of Aberdeen. He was one of the commissioners sent to London to negotiate the ransom of James I. In 1415 William de Leighton with his retainers, was with Henry V. at Agincourt. Later in the seventeenth century Dr. Alexander Leighton suffered imprisonment in the tower for his attacks upon Episcopacy. His son Robert, the good archbishop of Glasgow, reflected lustre upon the name. No attempt has been made to connect the American family with the English or Scotch original. There is a tradition that the family came to America from Devonshire (Tiverton) but its authority is very questionable. The name is scarcely known in that part of England but was for several centuries in Shropshire and in Yorkshire a name of importance, and the emigrants to America probably came from one of those counties or from Scotland, though it is quite possible that one of the western counties (probably Devonshire) was the place of embarkation.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF MAINE AND SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF KITTERY.

Few states we may venture to assert, have so broad a field for interesting historical inquiry as Maine. It may be well to observe that the field of research to an intelligent investigator cannot be strictly confined to the original or even to the existing geography of his portion of the State of Maine, but it may be considered to extend over a great portion of the country watered by the Piscataqua and its tributaries. The subsequent contest between France and England, and afterwards between the American Colonies and England, made the Piscataqua Plantation (afterwards incorporated as Kittery) the most prominent point and center of interest. The view therefore spread over the immense grant originally made by King Charles II. and subsequently confirmed by the Plymouth council to Sir Ferdinando Gorges. This large tract of territory embraced by a bold, vague and irregular outline, altered as it was from time to time by political changes and annexation, and the facts that have engaged the attention of the compiler of this volume are as accurate as a reference to many of the ancient original records can make them to give a brief sketch of the early history of Maine and the subsequent settlement of Kittery. No scope less ample could afford a more distinct and proper perspective either as the general topics or particular events, than the chronicles and records of this long period, in which the progenitors of the Leighton family have taken the leading part.

Giovanini da Verrazano a native of Florence, commander of the *Dauphine*, sailed from the Madeiras in January, 1524, under the patronage of Francis I. of France, on a western voyage of discovery. After sighting the entrance to the outer bay of New York, and the *Vinland* of *the Northmen* (the now famous Martha's Vinyard) he cruised along the shores of New England, among the pleasant islands off the coast of Maine and discovered they were inhabited by tribes of fierce Indians who were shy of forming his or his crew's acquaintance.

In 1603, Martin Prang, a sailor of former experience in Atlantic voyages, was fitted out by some Bristol merchants with two vessels for a western cruise. He ran along the coast of Maine and after trying the fishing in Casco Bay, pronounced it better than that off New Foundland and like other voyagers before and since his time he made particular mention of the many beautiful islands along the coast. Sieur De Monts a French Huguenot (for whom Mt. Desert was subsequently named) had rendered important services to Henry IV. during the troubles of "The League;" but although the king subsequently changed his faith, he did not lose confidence in his servant, who was eager for maritime adventures and discoveries, created him by a royal edict lieutenant of Acadia, as the country lying between the fortieth and forty-sixth parallels of north latitude was then called. Free exercise of his own religion was granted to him. A company of merchants of Rouen and Rochelle was formed, to whom the king granted letters patent for the exclusive trade in fish and furs.

De Monts sailed from Havre de Grace on the 7th of March, 1604. Among his ship's company were Jean de Baincourt, Baron de Pourtraincourt and Samuel de Champlain, an officer of repute in the French navy. De Monts reached a harbor on the eastern side of Nova Scotia after a two months' voyage, where he found a vessel commanded by Capt. Rossignol, engaged in fishing and fur trading, whose only consolation for the confiscation of his cargo, was the transferance of his name to the harbor. The place is now called Liverpool, and Rossignol's name is perpetuated in the largest lake in Nova Scotia. Not far distant they spent a month ashore, while Champlain explored southward for a place that would better suit them for a settlement. Champlain doubled Cape Sable and returned to show the expedition the way to the Bay of Fundy, which he named Baye Francais; the harbor now known as Annapolis, Champlain called Port Royal.

They sailed up Miner's Bay, crossed the Bay of Fundy, entered Passamaquoddy Bay and on a little island which they named St. Croix in the river now bearing that name, they determined to settle. It was a very unfortunate selection, timber was scarce and water had to be brought from the mainland. Before the winter was over they were reduced to salt meat and snow water, and the scurvy broke out amongst the colony, causing great distress and suffering. This island is now known as Neutral Island,

and is on the border line between Maine and New Brunswick. In the spring Champlain sailed southward with De Monts, who was determined to find a better spot than St. Croix on which to plant his colony. They entered the mouths of the Penobscot, Casco, Saco, and Kennebec rivers, visited Mt. Desert, sailed up Portland harbor which De Monts named Marchim, after the Indian chief, with whom he traded. They did not settle there, as the Indians were hostile and repulsed any advances made by the strangers.

Captain George Weymouth accompanied by Rosier sailed from England in the *Archangel* March 5, 1605, on a voyage of discovery, under the patronage of the earls of Arundel and Southampton. On May 17, he anchored his vessel near the island of Monhegan twelve miles south-east of Pemaquid (an Indian word signifying "that runs into the water"). This cape jutting southward forms the most eastern extremity of Lincoln county. Rosier writes with great enthusiasm of the deep bays, quiet harbors and the long line of beautiful islands, as well as the wooded bluffs of the mainland, the language of his chronicles well pictures the voyagers' delight at beholding the beauty of this island where they first landed, it was completely covered with gooseberries, strawberries and wild peas, rills of pure water trickled through cleft rocks and ran into the sea. From the sea they took an abundance of cod fish and gained the first ideas of the wealth that was subsequently obtained, from these fisheries. They visited the region between the St. George and Kennebec rivers and if they were delighted with the little island where they first landed they were no less enchanted with the mainland. As usual the Indians received them with hospitality, gave them good bargains in peltries, feasted them in the best fashion and offered them tobacco; but the savages soon exhibited their distrust of the new arrival and the whites were equally soon convinced that the savages were treacherous. These feelings soon decided Captain Weymouth to keep no faith with them and when five of the natives who had trusted him enough to board his vessel, he detained them as prisoners and soon after sailed for England. On his arrival at Plymouth he gave three of his hostages to Sir Ferdinand Gorges and the other two he sent to Sir John Popham in London, where they were the objects of curious wonder and interest.

On May 31st, 1607, *The Gift of God*, of which Sir George Popham (brother of the then chief justice) was captain, and *The Mary and John* commanded by Raleigh Gilbert, a younger son of Sir

Humphrey Gilbert, set sail from Plymouth with one hundred and twenty persons on board, many of them well adapted to the founding of a colony. Right here it may be well to remark that there is no evidence to verify the truth of the assertion that "the chief justice depleted the prisons of England to furnish this colony," as a matter of fact his judicial powers could not have extended to such a possibility ; James I. a few years later, gave *the privilege* to persons who had been prosecuted for grave offenses the alternative of a colony or a prison. On board one of these vessels was one of the five Indians captured by Captain Weymouth, who was to act as guide and interpreter. The chaplain of the expedition was Richard Seymour, a gentleman of high culture and supposed to have been kinsman of Sir Edward Seymour, Lord Protector in the reign of Edward VI., and he was also related to the families of Raleigh Gilbert, Gorges and Popham, all of whom were allied by intermarriages.

On the 3d of July they anchored to the north of the island of Monhegan and on the 5th of August discovered one of the crosses erected by Captain Weymouth two years before ; upon sending a boat to the mainland under command of Captain Gilbert, the natives took to their arms and made hostile demonstrations towards the new arrivals, but when the chief recognized the pilot and guide, Skit-a-war-roes, and saw that his companions were Englishmen, he commanded his warriors to lay aside their bows and arrows and greeted the strangers with marks of affection and kindly entertained them. The chief who had thus cordially met them was Nah-an-ada, another of Captain Weymouth's captives who had been returned to his native home a year before. On Sunday, August 9th, they landed on an island which they named St. George. Here the service of the church of England was read by the chaplain who also preached. On the 15th, *The Gift of God* entered the Sagadahoc which was the name given to the broad channel at the junction of the Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers. It is an Indian name and means "the end of it," as though the Indians had explored it from its source. On the 17th they left the vessel in the pinnance and long boat and sailed up the Sagadahoc. On the next day they landed on the western side of a peninsula which they called after the Indian chief "Sabino." On the 19th, after the chaplain had preached a sermon, the president's commission was read and the first formal act to establish a colony in Maine, was completed. A fort was soon built, defended by twelve

guns to protect the little town of log houses that soon sprang up, Thomas Digby the master ship carpenter had some ship timber cut and shaped for ship building, which was left to season till late in the autumn, when he constructed a small vessel of thirty tons which was named *Virginia*. This was the first English-built vessel in America and the first trip was to return to England with nearly two-thirds of the colonists before the winter was over, being thus early discouraged by the vigor of the climate.

The Indians did not relish this cool annexation of their favorite peninsula and soon became troublesome. They endeavored to capture Captain Gilbert, but the attempt was unsuccessful and in addition to the annoyance the colonists experienced with the Indians another soon followed. Popham, the president of the colony, died on Feb. 5, 1608, and Captain Gilbert succeeded to the office. The preceding December the ship *Mary and John* had been sent to London to procure additional supplies, and upon her return found the colony in rather an impoverished and deplorable condition, caused by sickness and fighting with the Indians. The store house had been destroyed by fire, and the Indians, by their carelessness had exploded a barrel of gun powder, for which they blamed the whites, and punished them by capturing and holding their fort. Captain Gilbert was compelled to return to London having become heir of his elder brother, Sir John Gilbert, who had recently died. The loss of the prime mover and promoter of the colony, two governors and the desertion of so many of their companions, decided the forty-five remaining colonists to return with Gilbert to London. The peninsula Sabino which was the habitation of this colony, is now known as Hunnewell's Point on the Kennebec river.

In the spring of 1614, an expedition was fitted out in England, and Captain John Smith (of Pocahontas notoriety) placed in command. The main objects of this venture were to take whales, and mine for gold and copper. From the best sources of information there was no successful attainment of these objects, and his crew expressed their opinion that it was only a device of the master to make a voyage of discovery rather than gain, which was certainly the result, for he ranged along the coast from the Penobscot to Cape Cod in a boat manned by eight men. During this exploration he visited the Piscataqua, and its approaches, because after he returned to England he prepared a map of the country which he had visited, and gave it the name of New Eng-

land. This map still exists in England and is the oldest of Maine. It does not appear that this celebrated adventurer ever came to America after 1614. He published a description of New England in 1616 in London, and died in that city in 1631.

This some what accurate description of the new country caused Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1616, to fit out a ship which he gave in charge of Richard Vines, who made the passage, and after exploring different parts of the coast of Maine prepared to establish a colony. The place selected, we have reason to suppose, was the mouth of the Saco river, on the western shore near the capacious sheltered basin now called *The Pool*, but then known as *Winter Harbor.* Biddeford is now situated on its shores. Here Vines prepared his company and secured to them comfortable winter quarters. During these two years New England had been brought so forcibly to the public notice in England by the respectability of the persons who had realized large profits from its fish and fur trade, and this traffic had increased so rapidly, the Plymouth company found it absolutely necessary for the protection of their colonial interests to procure a royal proclamation and edict, dated Nov. 6, 1622, to assist them in stopping illegal traffic by unauthorized persons.

On the 10th of August, 1622, the council of the Plymouth company granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Captain John Mason (two of their company), all of the lands situated between the Merrimac and Sagadahoc rivers, extending back to the great lakes and the river of Canada, and subsequently issued the following patents and grants. Nov. 6, 1626, to the Plymouth Adventurers on the Kennebec, and subsequently enlarged in 1628. January 13, 1630, to William Bradford and his associates, fifteen miles on each side of the Kennebec river, extending up to the Cobbisecontee. (This grant was transferred to the Plymouth Adventurers, Feb. 12, 1630.) To John Oldham and Richard Vines, four miles by eight miles on the west side of the Saco river at its mouth, four miles on the sea, eight miles back, now Saco, York Co. March 13, 1630, to John Beauchamp and Thomas Leverett, ten leagues square on the west side of the Penobscot river, called the Lincoln or Waldo patents. 1631 to John Dy and others, the province of Lygonia, or the Plough Patent, lying between Cape Porpoise and Cape Elizabeth, extending forty miles from the coast. Nov. 10, 1631, to Thomas Cammock, Black Point. Dec. 1, 1631, to Robert Trelawney and Moses

Goodyear a tract between Spurwink river and Casco bay. In 1632, to Robert Aldsworth and Giles Eldridge a tract on Pemaquid Point. In 1634, to Edward Godfrey and others, twelve thousand acres on the river Agamenticus. In 1634, to Ferdinando Gorges, twelve thousand acres on the west side of the river Agamenticus. In the division of the territory now called Maine, three patentees held it all. Gorges' share extended from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec or Sagadahoc rivers. Another was between the Sagadahoc and Pemaquid, and the third extended from Pemaquid to the St. Croix.

At the time of Captain John Smith's explorations there was a large Indian population on both banks of the Piscataqua river called New-ich-e-wan-nacks whose Sachems resided at Quan-pe-gan (now South Berwick). Prior to the arrival of the Gorges and Mason expedition a pestilence swept off a larger portion of these Indians, affording an opportunity and making a convenient place for the landing of the English settlers. The Piscataqua river extends northerly about forty miles to Wakefield and is the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire. At its mouth there is a bay or roadstead about two miles across, and it was here in this sheltered haven that Gorges and Mason's first settlers camped, making a temporary home for themselves and devoting their time to fishing until about 1623, when they were reinforced by a large number of arrivals from the mother country ; and the first house was erected by one Thompson at Little Harbor, a small arm of the Piscataqua bay near the south-west line of Portsmouth. The next permanent settlement was at Kittery where in 1624 a mill was erected.

Immediately after this, followed the settlements of Kittery Point, New Castle and Dover. The territory on the east side of the river, from Kittery Point to Lebanon was called Piscataqua and afterwards changed to Kittery. Gorges and Mason continued their interest in the Piscataqua plantation under the new patent in 1631, until 1634, when they made a division of their property, Mason taking the western, and Gorges the eastern side of the river, when they procured separate patents and cultivated their respective portions. There was some irregularity about the first grants which caused some litigation ; but the *sobrantes* were rectified by the new grants.

Kittery Point is situated directly opposite New Castle and controlled the great highway along the east banks of the Piscataqua. There was constant intercourse between the towns, and as Kittery

Point was also the abiding place of Walter Neal, the resident agent of Gorges and Mason, who with his five associates controlled almost all the different branches of trade in the interests of their principals, soon made the town one of the most important of the new colony, and up to 1636, trading with the Indians for furs, fishing, and shipping lumber, were the chief sources of employment and revenue.

About this time Gorges sent his nephew, Captain William Gorges to the new colony as its governor. He brought with him the authority to establish a court of justice. The members were called commissioners and the first session was held March 21, 1636, at the house of Captain Richard Bonighton in Saco. Slight memoranda of this, the first court of Maine, exists; sufficient however to prove to us, that the early settlers, notwithstanding the smallness of their numbers, were moved by the same litigious spirit, that often exists to-day in more populous communities. In addition to the arrival of "Governor" Gorges, a large number of families were sent out from England and Scotland, well supplied with stock, provisions and agricultural implements. Many of these men were farmers, and among them was Nicholas Frost and his family, of Devonshire, who subsequently proved a valuable addition to the colony.

The number of mills steadily increased on the small tributary branches of the Piscataqua, and lumber of all kinds in large quantities was floated down the river in rafts and batteaux to Kittery Point and New Castle, where it was shipped to European, West Indian and American ports. The fisheries proved lucrative, as the outfit was not expensive and seldom failed of good returns. These two principal products of the colonists' industry met with ready sale and exchange in foreign and domestic ports, and the settlers were kept supplied with sugar, tropical produce and dry goods, cordage, wines, rum and fruits. The settlement on the Piscataqua soon formed itself into distinct governments, and soon there were three little republics, Portsmouth, Dover and Piscataqua, the former two united with Massachusetts, but the latter retained its allegiance to Maine and in 1647 was incorporated as Kittery and made a *Port of Entry*. In 1640, new commissioners were sent from England to form a General Court, who arrived at Saco on June 25th and were sworn in together with R. Sanky, provost marshal, Thomas Elkins, under-marshal, and Roger Garde, register. Nicholas Frost was appointed constable for Piscataqua, Michael Witten for Casco, and John Wilkinson for Black Point.

The first incorporated city in the province, was Gorgeana in 1641 and was situated on the east side of York river, extending seven miles into the land and three miles on the seaboard. Thomas Gorges was the city's first mayor and the first board of aldermen was composed of Edward Godfrey, Roger Garde, George Puddington, Bartholomew Barnett, Edward Johnson, Arthur Bragdon, Henry Simpson and John Rogers. Mr. Gorges retired from the mayoralty in 1643 and was succeeded by Roger Garde. The city is now known as York. Edward Godfrey was the first governor chosen by the people of the western part of the state. He resided in York twenty-four years and died in 1661.

In 1652 Kittery was added to the Massachusetts bay colony, and it increased more rapidly than any adjoining town, owing to its accessible position by land or water and its security from attacks of the Indians. It also had superior facilities for obtaining supplies from Boston; which materially aided its growth. In 1666, the town of Kittery paid nearly one-half of the entire tax assessed to the province. Although constant political changes and civil dissensions somewhat retarded its growth, its wealth and population rapidly increased until the disastrous war with King Philip, in 1675. This war lasted three years, and was attended with the most unheard of, inhuman murders; tortures and all the atrocities the savage mind could invent, were of almost daily occurrence. Continued conflagrations added to the fear of the settlers and caused almost an entire suspension of business, commerce, manufactures and agriculture.

There had been great reluctance on the part of the Indians to comply with the terms of the former treaty, and on one pretext and another they evaded the principal articles. Their range over the country was now uninterrupted and they had nothing to dread but a future retribution from the settlers. That so small a number of Indians (not over 120), should have been able to have committed so great depredations and outrages on such a long line of settlements, can be accounted for by supposing the energy and judgment of the people to have been overcome by panic. It appears from an estimate that there was about seven hundred militia* in Maine, the

* The daily pay of the militia who served in the war, was, for a general six shillings; captain, five shillings; commissary general, four shillings; surgeon general, four shillings; ensign, four shillings; sergeant, two shillings; corporal, two shillings; private, one shilling six pence. The market price for Indian corn was from two shillings six pence to three shillings per bushel.— *Chalmer's Annals.*

Indians never had fighting men to be compared with this number, and yet they entirely destroyed most, and for three years harrassed the remainder of the settlements in the province. Madockawando and Squando* were the most powerful chiefs of the Penobscot Indians, they had a sort of a prime minister, Megunnaway, commonly called Mugg, whose associations with the white settlers had worn off the natural ferociousness of the savage character and made him an important factor as interpreter and counsellor. He is described as very unscrupulous, and "a notorious rogue," who had led several attacks upon the colonists. He was a shrewd leader, and after Sir Edmond Andross, governor of New York, had sent a sufficient force to awe the Indians in protecting the interests of the Duke of York in the province, he made proposals for peace. Commissioners were appointed to treat with them; Messrs. Shapleigh and Champernoon of Kittery, and Fryer of Portsmouth, proceeded to Casco where they met the Indians, and mutually signed articles of peace on the 12th of April, 1678. By this treaty, the people were to occupy their habitations without molestation, paying the Indians annually, one peck of corn for each family, except Major Phillips of Saco, who having a large estate was required to pay one bushel annually. The captives were restored and an end was put to this relentless war, in which whole families were sacrificed, human nature exposed to detestable cruelties, and property wantonly destroyed.

In 1675, the entire militia of Maine amounted to about seven hundred men. Of this number Kittery's quota was 180, York 80, Wells 100, and Saco 80, the balance was divided between Casco, Scarborough and Falmouth. When peace was again restored ship building was resumed and the settlers returned to their arduous labors. Foreign merchants had discovered that vessels could be built cheaper at Piscataqua than elsewhere, and with their orders Kittery retained this, as her leading industry, even being compelled to send men to the mouths of adjacent rivers to construct vessels. John Bray was the pioneer ship builder, he arrived in Kittery in 1660. He built a great number of vessels for the Leightons, part of them, being used as traders to the West India islands, and the southern colonial ports. At one time this family with the Pepperrells

* Squando was a noted chief of the Saco. Madockawando and Megunnaway (or Mugg) were chiefs of the Penobscot Indians. The latter was subsequently shot at the siege of Black Point.

had more than one hundred vessels engaged in fishing, part of them manned by themselves, and the remainder sailed *on shares*. All the settlers were early trained to the use of fire arms, military exercises and drills were regularly held during the first years of this settlement at the fort on Great Reedy Island and at the *block house* erected and maintained at Kittery Point. This was convenient to houses of the settlers who resorted to it for protection from sudden attacks of the Indians. This block house is sometimes called Pepperrell's Fort after the elder Wiliam Pepperrell, who took a marked interest in all military affairs of the colony. We read that the noted warrior, Col. Church, in his eastern expedition, sent his sick and wounded to Pepperell's Fort. It was probably supported at the expense of the village, and we know it did good service in affording shelter to the colonists.

In 1714 Massachusetts, in order to obviate the improper collecting of duties by New Hampshire on the imports destined for Kittery, erected a breastwork northerly of the Point and mounted six guns; appointed a naval officer and a notary public to assist him and made it mandatory upon all captains of vessels and persons trading up the river to pay duties to them according to law, on all imported articles.

One important change that was made after the annexation to the Massachusetts bay colony, of York county, was the establishing of regular courts, at Wells, York and Kittery Point. These were called courts of Common Pleas. The Supreme Court also extended its circuit to include the newly acquired territory. The judges of the inferior courts were selected from the towns, and in addition to these, justices of the peace, were also appointed and held sessions similar to those of the present day. Among their duties was the adjustment and proper apportionment of the assessed tax of the colony.

As trade increased with the outside world, one article that was in constant demand requires more than a passing notice; this was West India rum, seemingly almost a necessity. Hardly a vessel arrived that a large portion of its cargo was not made up of rum and wine; and on all occasions where affairs of public interest were brought before the people and attended by both sexes, such as the launching of vessels, etc., there was always an ample supply of *good cheer*. Rum for the men, and wine for the women, and a barrel of each was the allowance for such an occasion. The bever-

age was indispensable in all gatherings for mutual aid, such as log rolling, corn husking, house raising, and timber rafting. A military company drilled under the exhilarating influence of a generous supply of rum furnished by the captain. At ministerial ordinations the pastor presiding must have a glass [?] to quicken the fervor of his devotion. In a bill of expenses incurred on such an occasion held in Kittery, we note the *item*,—"Eight quarts of *rum* and two quarts of *brandy* for the clergy and council." And the custom and practice of *indulging* did not stop here; even at funerals there were no exceptions noted when the glass was passed, the tears and sighs of sympathizing friends were seen and heard, encouraged by the *cup*. Evidently the popular beverage at such a time was "spiced rum." We have before us a bill of funeral expenses, and see the items, "five gallons of rum, ten pounds of sugar and half a pound of allspice for *spiced rum*." It seems almost wonderful with such a net work of temptation, spread around this industrious populace, that they were not all confirmed drunkards. Nevertheless the history of the courts contradict such a conjecture, and the church records show them all God fearing, upright men and women, and "common drunkards" scarcely known. The following letter will illustrate how preparations were made for launching vessels.

"Kittery Point, *Nov.* 2, 1696.

"Capt. Hill, Saco,

"*Sir:*

"With much trouble I have gotten men, and sent for the sloop, and desire you to dispatch them with all speed, for if all things be ready, they may be fitted to leave in two days as well as seven years. If you and the carpenter think it convenient and the ground has not too much descent, I think it may be safer and better to bend the sails before you launch her, so as to leave immediately. But shall leave it to your management, and desire you to hasten them day and night, for sir it will be dangerous tarrying there on account of hostile savages in the vicinity, and it will be very expensive to keep the men on pay. I send you a barrel of rum and a cask of wine to launch with, so with my services to yourself and lady, hoping you are in good health as I am at present who are your humble servant at command.

"William Pepperrell."

Soon after the restoration of King Charles II. his attention had been drawn toward the New England colonies by continued complaints about the administration of the courts of justice. He appointed four special commissioners, giving them full powers to appoint justices and adjust the complaints. Three of the appointees served, Sir Robt. Carr, George Cartwright and Samuel Maverick. They arrived at Kittery in the spring of 1665 and one of their first acts was to appoint an additional justice of the peace for each town. Mr. Francis Champernoon and R. Cutts were the appointees of Kittery. They continued to hold court until 1668, when the commissioners from Massachusetts arrived and displaced the king's appointees and organized a court in due form under the charter of Massachusetts. There had been a great deal of dispute and controversy over the legal titles to the land and processes of the courts, and in the formation of this new court, the settlers expected and subsequently received a definite decision of their titles. One clause in the edict creating the court, provided for the instruments of punishment. "Each court must have a pair of stocks, a cage and a ducking stool" (the latter instrument was for the punishment of *common scolds*). From the dockets of these courts we notice that most all misdemeanors were punished by the lash, "forty or more lashes well laid on the bare back," in connection with which, fines and imprisonment were frequently meted out to offenders. For the crime of adultery, in addition to the foregoing, female offenders were branded with the letter A. Although severe laws were passed, and sometimes severely enforced, the desired effect was not produced. At times there was great dissatisfaction and confusion in this summary administration of the laws.

There was no uniform administration of religious instruction or education, because most of the emigrants here did not, like those of other parts of New England, make this venture for the enjoyment of religious liberty but rather for speculation. About 1690, a decided step was taken in Kittery towards making the education of children compulsory, and laws to this effect were passed. Mr. John Newmarch was employed as teacher, and a school was established in 1692, where reading, writing and arithmetic were taught. Little beyond these studies was attempted. Fathers trained their sons and mothers their daughters to work, and to all the duties of domestic life, making them frugal husbands and thrifty wives. Religious instruction was also obligatory. Children were required *to attend*

meeting on the Sabbath, and there were no exceptions to this law, as it was applied and enforced alike upon rich or poor.

About 1715 there was another change in the judicial administration of the colony. William Pepperell, who had acted as justice of the peace for several years previous in Kittery, John Wheelwright of Wells, Charles Frost of Kittery and Abraham Preble of York, were appointed judges of the new court of Common Pleas. John Leighton was appointed sheriff of the county and of this court in 1717, an important office then. This court was next in authority to the General Assembly and held regular sessions three times a year, and quarterly sessions four times yearly, while the General Assembly convened but once a year. This new change in the administration gave satisfaction to the people, and outside of an occasional Indian raid, the colony was progressing finely until the news of a threatened war between "England and France" was brought to Boston by a government schooner in October, 1743, and ordering the various military and naval commanders to make preparations for such an emergency.

It was not until 1744 that a formal declaration of war was made. Kittery did not experience the full effect of this until a year later ('45), when the memorable event of the war took place; this was the siege and capture of Louisburg, and as one of Kittery's sons took the leading part, it will not be amiss to cull a brief account from a description of the battle in Dr. Usher Parsons' "Life of Sir William Pepperrell."

"He was born in Kittery, June 27, 1696, his boyhood was passed at the village school, at an early age he assisted his father who was justice of the peace, in making up his dockets, etc., and subsequently was admitted to the partnership of his father and brother in the general merchandise business on the death of the latter in 1734. In November, 1743, he was entrusted with an important mission to the neighboring Indian tribes, the Penobscot and Sagamores, which was successful and they stipulated that 'they would not molest their brethren of the colonies St. John's or New Brunswick.' This was a very important point gained, for the colonists were now fully awakened to their sense of danger, as it was well known that France was making very formidable preparations for war, and what was done must be done quickly. Through the autumn of 1744 it was the general topic of conversation in Boston and conceded on all sides, that the fortified town of Louisburg must be wrested from the

French to protect merchantmen and guarantee uninterrupted intercourse with England and foreign ports.

"The island of Cape Breton appears on the map like a continuation of Nova Scotia, being nearly of the same width and over thirty miles in length, and only separated from it by a narrow strait called Canso. The two were called by the French Acadia, and by the English Nova Scotia, and were separated from New Brunswick by the Bay of Fundy which runs north-east until it almost meets Baie Verte, which makes in from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and an isthmus of ten miles in length connects Nova Scotia with the main land. The distance from Cape Sable to the strait of Canso is about two hundred and fifty miles, and from Canso to Louisburg is nearly one hundred miles.

"About half-way between Cape Sable and Canso the present city of Halifax now stands. The English claimed by right of discovery and possession all the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to Georgia, and the French by the same right claimed the Canadas situated along the chain of waters from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Great Lakes. They were already in possession of Louisiana and the Mississippi river, and sought to connect it with the great chain of waters through the Ohio river to Pittsburgh and Erie on the Lake shore. The Chickasaw Indians had long opposed the French power and progress up the Mississippi and had repeatedly defeated them, and New Orleans being too remote to furnish supplies for this project their only chance was to preserve Cape Breton. There they built the walled town of Louisburg and made it as near impregnable as possible by twenty-five years of labor and at a cost of about six million dollars. It was in peace, a safe roadstead for homeward bound French merchantmen and in war a place most favorable for privateers to prey upon the English fishing and coasting vessels.

"Nova Scotia was in possession of the English and was fortified by two forts, garrisoned by their soldiers. As soon as war was declared, the commander at Louisburg by a stragetic movement captured these two forts and took the soldiers prisoners to Louisburg. This act precipitated matters, and Governor Shirley of Massachusetts immediately organized an expedition to retake them and lay siege to Louisburg. He raised about 4,300 men *entirely* within the New England colonies, and placed Col. William Pepperrell in charge with the rank and title of Lieutenant General commanding. The naval forces were under command of Commodore Warren.

After some vexatious delays the attack on Louisburg was begun on May 1st, 1745, and continued without cessation for forty-eight days, when its commander surrendered the fortification, town and garrison. The fall of this important point was the signal of great rejoicing throughout the American colonies, as well as in England."

"At one of the grand dinners given to Pepperrell to celebrate the victory and appreciation of his services in America, there was among the guests 'parson' Moody, of York, an uncle of Mrs. Pepperrell and formerly chaplain of Sir William's old regiment. He was asked 'to crave a blessing,' being the oldest minister present; some of his friends were anxious lest he should disgust the guests by a prolix performance such as he often indulged in, and he being very irritable none dared to suggest brevity. They were however very agreeably disappointed and highly gratified in hearing the following petition: 'Good Lord! We have so many things to thank Thee for that time is infinitely too short to do it; we must therefore leave it for the work of eternity. Bless our food and fellowship on this joyful occasion for the sake of Christ our Lord. Amen.'"

Col. Pepperrell was knighted and was ever after known as Sir William Pepperrell and devoted his fortune and energies to the support and defense of England's interests. He died in Kittery in 1759, and is buried there. According to Williamson the entire militia of the province of Maine in 1744–5, was 2,855 men divided into two regiments, one was commanded by Pepperrell and the other by Waldo. The distribution by towns was as follows, and shows how enthusiastic and patriotic the inhabitants of Kittery were:

Pepperrell's Reg't.		Waldo's Reg't.	
From Kittery,	450 men.	From Scarborrough,	160 men.
" York,	350 "	" Falmouth & Portland,	500 "
" Wells,	250 "	" North Yarmouth,	150 "
" Arendel,	95 "	" Naragansett, No. 1,	130 "
" Biddeford & Saco,	120 "	" New Marblehead,	50 "
" Berwick,	150 "	" Pemaquid,	50 "
" Phillipstown,	150 "	" Sheepscot,	150 "
		" Gorges & Broaberry,	50 "
	1,565 "	" Brunswick,	50 "
			1,290 "

The population of the entire province of Maine at this time was about 12,000. It cannot be disguised that the anxiety over the unsettled state of affairs after the declaration of war, very materially

retarded the growth of Kittery, as it advanced the price of all articles requisite for living and caused some privations until peace was *fully* concluded in 1748, when the soldiers and sailors returned to their regular avocations, ship building, fishing and lumbering were renewed with vigor and the farmers again made the lands of the colony productive.

The Indians who had been some what annoying, were again disposed to listen to terms of peace, and a commission was appointed to negotiate a treaty on September 28, 1749, and although the forms were regularly gone through with and the usual presents made to the chiefs and a dinner served them, the spirit of peace did not prevail, and in less than two months the treaty was broken by a fatal affray between a party of whites and Indians. The whites were indicted but acquitted on trial by jury, owing to the strong feeling of resentment in the hearts of the people who had had many sanguinary contests for their existence. Conferences were again held with them in 1751, and again in '52–3, as they were continually in an unquiet state, requiring the constant watchful attention of the settlers, and notwithstanding all these precautions, 1755 found all the colonies from Virginia to the St. Lawrence at war with Indians, who were aided and counseled by the French.

This war was carried on in a desultory manner, until a formal declaration of war was made by England against France, in May, 1756, and carried on with great vigor and grand successes in the capture of Forts Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Niagara ; the greatest victory and crowning achievement, was the capture of Quebec, on the 17th of September, 1759, which virtually terminated the war in this country, although peace was not declared in Europe until 1763. The French power with the Indians being thus broken, they immediately sought safety by treating for peace with the colonists, and from that time ceased to be a source of formidable annoyance.

After the close of the war with France which resulted so gloriously for England's colonies, as it had driven the French from their large possessions in the northern part of America ; attention was called to the large addition made to the national debt of England. In order to relieve that country from future embarrassments of that sort, the English parliament concocted a scheme of raising a revenue in America to provide for its government and defense and the first act which was adopted with this end in view, was, the revival of *the*

Sugar Act as it was commonly called, in 1764, which was distasteful and objectionable to the colonists and called forth a great deal of comment. James Otis of Boston published a pamphlet on the subject, in which he denied the right to tax them, and observed "if our trade may be taxed why not our lands? Why not the produce of our lands and every thing we possess and make use of? this we apprehend annihilates our charter *to govern* and *tax* ourselves."

These bold views openly expressed and generally accepted by the colonists, created great alarm in the British ministry, and hastened a measure that tended to still further widen the breach between the two countries. This was the passage of the *Stamp Act* in February, 1765, to take effect on the 1st of the following November. This aroused and exasperated the people who resorted to mob violence in resisting the enforcement of this measure. An instance in the judicial department of York county illustrates how distasteful this coercive measure was: "In January, 1766, the justices of the Court of Common Pleas met and resolved to go on with the court as heretofore though stamps *are not to be used*." (Dean's Diary.)

In March, 1766, that act was repealed, and the English government seized the occasion of the celebration of the repeal, to enforce indemnity from the colonists for property destroyed during the attempt to enforce the act unsuccessfully. During the summer while the colonists were resting from the agitation and excitement into which they had been thrown by this scheme, a new project was conceived by the English government to raise a revenue in America. This was to collect custom duties upon glass, painter's colors, tea and paper, and to this end a board of commissioners was sent to the colonies to have charge and management of the receipt of these anticipated duties. The passage of this act occasioned no violent outbreak in New England. A policy was adopted to enlist the merchants and manufacturers of England in their cause by attacking their pockets in this way, they universally abstained from the purchase or use of any of the dutiable articles and foreign superfluities and encouraging by their influence, means and patronage, home manufactures of every kind, and this resolution accomplished the object in a great measure. But the English officials persisted in the strict execution of the "custom act." This accompanied by many other circumstances, by the misuse of the power conferred on the officials, led to other riotous demonstrations in most all sea-port towns, and the English called on its military and naval forces to support their authority. The announcement that troops were to be

landed in Boston, caused greater indignation than any of the previous objectionable measures and when the soldiers were landed there, March 5th, 1770, it was not long before a collision occurred between them and the citizens, and five of the latter were killed. This outrage aroused the entire populace and the aspect was so threatening that the troops were summarily removed by orders from England. Nothing of note occurred here or in the sea-port towns of Maine, except the rescinding of the duties on all articles except tea.

This attempt to reconcile the colonies was as short-sighted as it was ineffectual. Controversy after controversy was indulged in between the home government and the colonists, which resulted in the passage of an act that ultimately proved a declaration of war. It was known as the Boston Port Bill, and its tenure was the virtual closing of the port of Boston.

This aroused the sympathies of the other colonies and aid which had already been promised was soon forthcoming. The destruction of tea in Boston harbor was immediately followed by meetings in all the other towns, where committees were chosen to procure men and means to maintain them. The Provincial Congress immediately adopted measures for defense of the colonies. In the New England towns organizations for the formation of military companies soon commenced. In Kittery they were known as *minute men* and the inhabitants immediately assessed themselves to purchase powder and also directed the collectors of taxes and the sheriff to see that they pay the collections into the town treasury, for the use of the Provincial Congress, and voted that "they would cheerfully raise their proportion of the money to pay the *minute men*." The former legal government of the province was at an end and public opinion bore the sway which was due to just laws. This powerful machinery accomplished all the purposes of the most perfect government; each town being a little republic observing with magnetic influence the recommendations of Continental Congress. No person was elected to any office who was not known to be absolutely loyal to the cause of the people.

In addition to the *minute men*, a Committee of Safety was selected in Kittery, who were directed to procure *instantly* a quantity of provisions for the use of the town and also to provide pay for the *minute men*, who should exercise two hours a day for four days each week, also "to pay a bounty of 24 shillings to every man who should march out of the county when required for duty." During the

entire Revolutionary war besides the members of the Leighton family who took active and commanding parts on land, as will be seen by their commissions, there were others who devoted their energies and means to fitting up vessels as privateers and did good service in preying upon England's merchant and naval vessels. Their deeds of valor and bravery have been already recorded too often to again be repeated. The subsequent success of the armies and the independence of the colonies was the ultimate result.

It was a natural sequence after the Revolutionary war that business, no less than the social and religious condition of the inhabitants of Kittery, seemed almost entirely broken up. The very traits of character which the early training of the emigrants to Kittery had received, came in good stead, their experience in ship building and navigation proved that her hardy sons were always to be trusted as leaders in the formation of new settlements. After the union under the charter of 1691, the whole state was embraced in the county of York, and so continued until 1760, when it was divided into the three counties, York, Cumberland and Lincoln. In 1810, Eliot detached itself from Kittery and became incorporated. After several unsuccessful attempts to detach itself from Massachusetts, Maine was finally admitted to the union March 4th, 1820.

Very soon after the Revolution the trade of Kittery began to decline, as did that of New Castle, Portsmouth and the other towns on the coast of New England. The foreign trade in which it had always received a fair share, became concentrated in Boston, New York and the larger cities which the more rapid growth of the county tributory made permanent; the fisheries concentrated about Cape Ann. The splendid harbor and the great advantages for building wooden ships, induced the government to establish at Kittery its chief navy-yard of construction, and some of the finest ships in the navy have been built there, but the new era of ships of iron has made this, probably useless. To-day Kittery and Eliot are simply pretty, agricultural and fruit growing towns. The rotting wharfs of Kittery, New Castle and Portsmouth remind us of the departed commerce, and the little steamer daily running to the Isle of Shoals is all that remains of what was once a busy scene of almost daily arriving ships from successful voyages.

Early Church History of Kittery.

Prior to 1690, the inhabitants of Kittery attended a church situated in that portion of the town that afterwards detached itself and was called Berwick. The children had been sent there during the week days to attend school in the *log meeting house*, and were taught in the rudimentary branches. As the town increased the distance between the primitive church and the town proper was about five miles, and showed the necessity of having a church nearer. Mr. John Newmarch, a graduate of Harvard College (class 1690), was employed in 1699, to teach school at Kittery, he also preached on the Sabbath; this was the first effort, and the movement resulted in the establishment of the South Parish church. The records of the church say: "He was employed from year to year to teach and preach, and in addition to his salary was granted his parsonage."

On Nov. 4th, 1714, the leading people of the town, to the number of 18 men and 25 women, formally organized the South Parish Congregational church, and Rev. John Newmarch "having served a satisfactory probation," was regularly and formally installed pastor thereof, which position he retained until three years prior to his death in 1754; during this *interim* he was assisted by Mr. Benjamin Stevens, who was ordained pastor, soon after Mr. Newmarch's death. Mr. Stevens continued to minister to the congregation of the South Parish until 1791, the year of his death.

During the latter part of 1713, and the early part of 1714, there was a division of the South Parish. The tide of improvement was extending itself to the northward and many of the important interests were moving towards that portion of the town that afterwards became Eliot, and another parish was formed known as the North Parish. The result of this division of the parishes was the building of a *log meeting house* in 1715, and employing on probation Mr. John Rogers, a graduate of Harvard College (class 1711), to preach to them from year to year. No definite steps were taken to complete the organization until a sufficient number of members able to support a church had been gathered into the fold. By assiduous labors this was accomplished and on October 22d, 1721, a council was convened and the North Parish church formally organized.

Among the first or charter members, we find the names of John Leighton, Tobias Leighton, Captain John Leighton, John Leigh-

ton (2) Grace Leighton (wife of Tobias), Mary (Hill) Leighton (wife of John), and Sarah (Hill) Leighton (wife of William). At this convention Mr. Rogers was chosen pastor and duly ordained. His pastorate continued uninterruptedly for about fifty-two years, when becoming enfeebled by old age, his congregation provided him with an assistant in the person of Mr. Alpheus Spring, who acted in that capacity for five years prior to the death of Mr. Rogers, June 28, 1773.

About this time there had been held several conferences in the different parishes of the county of York, over the oppressive obligation which rested upon them. Not only were they required to support their own ministers but they were compelled to aid in the support of ministers of other denominations. The conferences resulted in a united petition to the General Court, which granted the application and the objectionable portion of the law repealed, also exempting the members of the Episcopal church from compulsory contributions to the Congregational church.

Then another cause of serious vexation appeared in the establishment of a society of Quakers; they held regular meetings according to the established usages of their sect. The first meeting house set up by the Friends or Quakers, was built in that portion of Kittery afterwards incorporated as Eliot in 1730, and from the seed there sown they spread to all the different parts of the state. The serious alarm, this increase and spread of *Quakerism* caused the churches, is indicated in the fact that the South Parish church *kept a fast* in 1740, and *all* the ministers of the state attended, endeavoring to stop the new organization in its rapid progress. In 1742, a meeting of Friends was established in Berwick and the same year obtained a foot hold in Falmouth, where they made large accessions to their numbers. From *Smith's Journal* Feb. 14, 1742, we quote: "the people are in a sad tumult about Quaker meetings, ministers and taxes; to their annual meetings great numbers flocked." Long before the controversy ended the revival of feeling grew rapidly to favor the established churches, and the zealous ministers were able to continue their labors in their congregations whose numbers increased, rather than diminished. Mr. Spring continued to preach on probation until 1776, when he was ordained; he died June 14, 1791, his pastorate had endeared him to the people, and he was loved and venerated by all.

During the years from 1700 to 1773, in addition to the ministers connected with the churches at Kittery, there were four other set-

tled ministers in the State of Maine. Rev. Samuel Moody ordained at York, in 1700; Rev. Jeremiah Wise ordained at Berwick in 1707. Rev. Samuel Jefferds ordained at Wells 1725, and Rev. Thomas Smith ordained at Falmouth (now Portland) in 1727, Rev. Samuel Chandler succeeded to the vacancy caused by Mr. Spring's death; after a year's probation, he was ordained Oct. 17, 1792, and continued as pastor to his death Oct. 9, 1829. After the division of the South Parish the church gradually declined in numbers and at the time of Mr. Stevens' death there was only a few members and the compiler of this volume has been unable to obtain any complete record of that church. The North Parish steadily improved and increased, the generous support of the farmers, lumbermen, merchants and fishermen, seems to have been continuous, and indicates that as Eliot improved and became enriched, its sturdy sons and daughters who had to struggle with every adversity to maintain ther foothold in their newly made American home, did not neglect to foster and care for their church. Laws were enacted to compell those to attend whose inclinations tended in other directions. It will be of interest to the descendants, and to the general readers to note the following extracts from the records of the North Parish church as far as they relate to the Leighton family.

In 1723 John Leighton was chosen deacon and declined.

In 1726 Tobias Leighton was made a delegate, and again in 1727.

In 1743 Tobias Leighton and John Leighton were appointed delegates.

In 1744 Tobias Leighton was chosen delegate.

In 1754 William Leighton was chosen deacon.

In 1776 William and John Leighton were chosen a committee to take measures to ordain Rev. Alpheus Spring, and in the same year 1776, Deacon William was chosen delegate.

In 1786 Deacon Leighton resigns his office after 32 years service, on account of bodily infirmities. Samuel Leighton renewed his covenant in 1768, and again in 1775, Mary, wife of Tobias Leighton Jr., renews her covenant. From the baptismal record we obtain the following names and dates, the paper is well preserved and the writing distinct and plain. From the family record of their births the compiler believes that the date of baptism indicates the beginning of their connection with the church.

1730 Joseph son of Tobias Leighton.

1730 William son of William Leighton.

1732 Susan daughter of Tobias Leighton.

1732 Sarah daughter of Tobias Leighton.

1738 John and Mary twin children of John Leighton and Mary Hill.

1740 Samuel son of John and Mary Leighton.

1750 William.
1751 Catherine and Susan.
1753 Abigail.
1755 Mary.
1760 Jonathan and Eunice.
1763 Elizabeth.
1765 John.
} Sons and daughters of Deacon William Leighton.

1768 John.
1770 Mary.
1771 Samuel Junior.
1772 Abigail.
1774 Sarah.
} Sons and daughters of Samuel Leighton.

1775 Tobias, William, Stephen and James, children of Tobias Leighton, Junior.

1777 Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Leighton.

1778 Elizabeth daughter of Tobias Leighton.

1779 Jane daughter of Samuel Leighton.

1780 Samuel son of Tobias Leighton.

1782 George son of Major Samuel Leighton.

1782 John son of William Leighton.

1784 Hannah daughter of Major Samuel Leighton.

1785 William, Miriam, Sarah, Margery, children of William Leighton.

1790 Jonathan son of William Leighton.

Tax Bills in 1780 in Eliot (Kittery).

Constable Jeremiah Bartlett
York ss. Kittery Jany. 11, 1780
A Tax or Assessment made on the Polls and estates Rateable in the Town of Kittery by virtue of a Warrant from Henry Gardner Esq., Treasurer & Receiver of the state of Massachusetts Bay of Ten pounds on each poll and four shillings and six pence on the Pound for estate

Persons Names	Polls £	Real Estate £ s. d.	Personal £ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Widow Elizabeth Allen & son Ephriam & Servant	20	90 0 0	24 15 0	134 15 0
1 Jacob Allen	10	.....	.....	10
1 Ezekiel Allen	10	30 7 6	6 6 0	45 13 6
2 Captain H. Bartlett and son Daniel	20	46 11 6	21 12 0	38 3 6
1 John Bartlett Jun.	10	2 14 0	6 6 0	19 0 0
1 Jeremiah Bartlett	10	14 17 0	4 5 6	29 2 6
Widow Shuah Bartlett & Nathan Coffin	..	30 16 6	10 7 0	41 3 6
2 Henry Blake & son Henry	20	18 0 0	5 3 6	43 3 6
1 Widow Sarah Bartlett & son James	10	49 10 0	7 4 0	66 14 0
1 Nathaniel Bartlett of York	..	4 14 6	.....	4 14 6
Dr. Edmund Coffin	..	20 5 0	5 17 0	26 2 6
1 Nathaniel Coffin	10	.....	4 10 0	14 10 0
1 Nathaniel Coffin	10	.....	4 10 0	14 10 0
1 Richard Chick	10	.....	3 12 0	13 12 0
1 John Chick	10	10 2 6	3 7 6	23 10 0
1 Thomas Chick	..	8 11 0	2 0 6	10 11 6
1 Nathaniel Cleark	10	63 0 0	18 0 0	93 0 0
1 Nathaniel Cleark Jun.	10	0 0 0	1 7 0	11 7 0
1 Ebenezar Cleark	10	0 0 0	4 5 0	14 5 0
1 Thomas Cleark for servant	10	27 0 0	6 15 0	43 15 0
1 Cotton Cotton	10	16 2 0	4 1 0	30 3 0
2 John Davis & son John	20	24 6 0	7 4 0	51 10 0
3 Daniel Emery & two Sons	30	67 10 0	18 0 0	115 10 0
1 Noah Emery	10	6 15 0	3 16 6	20 11 6
Widow Anny Emery	..	6 2 6	4 1 0	10 3 6
3 Japhet Emery & two Sons	30	15 11 6	10 2 6	56 2 0
3 Caleb Emery & Sons	30	30 7 6	19 7 0	79 14 6
1 Zachariah Emery	..	13 10 0	2 9 6	15 19 6
1 James Emery	10	4 1 0	4 19 0	19 0 0
3 Samuel Emery & two Sons	30	19 11 6	8 11 0	58 2 6
1 Simon Emery	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0
1 Samuel Emery Jun.	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0
2 Stephen Emery & Son	20	19 11 6	5 12 6	45 4 0
1 Jacob Emery	10	0 0 0	4 10 0	10 0 0
1 Stephen Emery Jun.	10	0 0 0	4 10 0	14 10 0
Widow Patience Ferguson	..	13 10	4 1 0	17 11 0
1 Ruben Ferguson	10	22 10 0	5 3 6	37 13 6
1 Daniel Ferguson	10	10 2 6	6 1 6	26 4 0
2 Daniel Ferguson & Timothy	20	29 5 0	5 3 6	54 3 6
1 Stephen Ferguson	10	15 15 6	4 10 0	30 5 6
1 Timothy Ferguson	10	29 0 6	5 8 0	44 8 6
1 William Ferguson	10	14 17 0	4 1 0	28 18 0
1 Captain William Ferguson	10	1 7 0	0 0 0	11 7 0
Widow Elizabeth Ferguson	..	7 17 5	3 16 6	11 14 0
1 Ebenezer Fry	10	22 10	13 10 0	46 0 0
Widow Sarah Fry	..	4 10 0	2 14	7 4 0
3 Joseph Fry & two Sons	30	16 17 6	4 1 0	40 18 6

1 Silas Fry	10	10 2 6	3 12 0	23 14 6
1 William Fry	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
1 Tobias Fry	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
1 Daniel Fierbish	10	27 9 0	5 8 0	42 17 0
1 Joseph Fiesbish & Son	10	40 1 0	6 6 0	56 7 0
1 Tobias Furbish	10	.....	0 18 0	10 18 0
1 Joseph Furbish Jun.	10	11 5 0	4 10 0	25 15 0
1 David Furbish	10	14 6 0	3 12 0	28 18 0
2 John Furbish & son	20	22 0 0	7 8 6	49 8 6
3 Captain Charles Frost & two sons Charles & Eliot	30	40 18 0	10 16 0	81 14 0
Widow Sarah Frost	..	67 10 0	4 19 0	72 9 0
1 Simon Frost	20	.....	.....	20 0 0
1 Widow Mercy Frost & son Simon	10	39 16 6	8 15 6	58 12 0
2 John Frost Esq. & son	20	74 5 0	35 15 6	130 0 6
2 Samuel Fernal & his son & Negro Man	20	138 5 0	38 5 0	196 10 0
Benjamin Gould	..	27 0 0	3 12 0	30 12 0
1 Benjamin Gould Jur.	10	9 0 0	3 7 6	22 7 6
1 Alexander Gould	10	.....	2 14 0	12 14 0
1 David Gould	10	21 12 0	7 8 6	30 0 6
1 James Gould Esq & Servant	10	54 0 0	6 4 0	70 4 0
1 John Gowen	10	29 0 6	5 8 0	44 8 6
1 Lemuel Gowen	10	5 9 0	2 14 0	18 11 0
Heir of Captain Ichabod Goodwin of Berwick	..	18 0 0	.....	18 0 0
2 Joseph Gould & son Robert	20	33 15 0	11 18 6	65 13 6
1 Joseph Gould Jun.	10	1 16 0	1 7 0	13 3 0
1 John Gould	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
1 William Gould	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
1 Tobias Gould	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
1 Elijah Green	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
1 Benjamin Goodwin	10	.....	1 7 0	11 7 0
1 Peletiah Greenough	10	2 5 6	0 18 0	13 2 6
1 Samuel Hodge	10	1 7 0	1 2 6	12 9 6
1 Joshua Hubbard	10	51 19 6	11 5 0	73 4 6
1 Benjamin Hill & son Andrew	10	54 0 0	18 0 0	82 0 0
1 John Hill	10	9 9 0	5 3 6	24 12 6
2 Ebenezer Heirl & servant	20	18 18 0	7 13 0	46 11 0
Captain Philip Hubbard of Berwick	..	5 8 0	.....	5 8 0
Thomas Hogden of Berwick	..	19 16 0	.....	19 16 0
Stephen Hogden of Berwick	..	15 6 0	.....	15 6 0
1 Benjamin Hogden	10	13 10 0	3 7 6	26 7 6
1 Abner Hill	10	.....	1 16 0	11 16 0
Ebenezer Huzza of Berwick	..	1 7 0	.....	1 7 0
Jonathan Hambleton "	..	24 6 0	.....	24 6 0
1 Isaac Hill & son	10	32 10 0	10 3 6	52 13 6
1 Samuel Hammond	10	8 2 0	4 10 0	22 12 0
1 Tobias Hanscom	10	.....	1 7 0	11 7 0
Captain Mcintire of York	..	37 2 6	.....	37 2 6
Joseph McIntire "	..	3 7 6	.....	3 7 6
1 Joseph Johnson	10	0 18 0	.....	10 18 0
Daniel Goodwin for Lady Pepperell's Estate & his own	..	54 0 0	8 6 6	72 6 6
Samuel Junkins of York	..	6 1 6	.....	6 1 6
1 Reanold Junkins	10	33 5 0	12 7 6	60 12 6
1 Noah Johnson	10	.....	0 18 0	10 18 0
2 Daniel Johnson & Mark Green	20	.....	6 15 0	26 15 0
1 Daniel Johnson	10	.....	1 7 0	11 7 0
1 Jabez Jenkins	10	.....	.....	10 0 0

John Kingsbury of York	..	20 5 0	.....	20 5 0
1 Joseph Kingsbury	10	30 12 0	12 3 0	52 15 0
Paul Lord of Berwick	..	.....	16 4 0	16 04 0
Mark Lord of Portsmouth	..	... .	16 4 0	16 4 0
1 Simon Lord	10	27 0 0	4 10 0	41 10 0
1 Daniel Lord	10	1 13 6	1 2 0	11 15 6
1 Simon Lord Jur.	10	... .	1 7 0	11 7 0
1 Tobias Leighton	10	8 11 0	3 12 0	22 3 0
John Lord of Berwick	..	1 7 0	.....	1 7 0
1 Samuel Leighton	10	64 2 6	20 5 0	94 7 6
Captain Nathaniel Lord Berwick	..	6 15 0	.....	6 15 0
Samuel Linscut of York	..	2 14 0	.....	2 14 0
John Morrill	..	54 0 0	9 0 0	63 1 0
Robert Morrill	..	47 5 0	10 11 6	57 16 6
2 Joel Morrill & servant	20	6 15 0	6 6 0	33 1 0
1 Nicholas Morrill	10	4 14 6	3 7 6	18 2 0
1 Andrew Mace	10	3 12 0	3 0 0	16 12 0
1 Nason	10	15 15 0	1 16 0	27 11 0
Widow Patience Neall	..	6 2	3 12 0	11 14 0
1 John Niall	10	40 10 0	10 11 6	61 11 6
2 James Neall & son	20	56 5 0	18 0 0	94 5 0
1 Stephen Nason	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
1 Samuel Neall	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
1 Daniel Ordione	10	40 0 0	18 0 0	73 0 0
Stephen Paull	..	16 17 5	.....	16 17 6
1 Moses Paull	10	19 2 6	4 1 0	33 3 6
Lady Pepperell	..	54 0 0	11 15 0	65 5 0
1 Joseph Pilsbury	10	1 7 0	0 18 0	12 5 0
1 Elisha Pudenton	10	1 16 0	1 16 0	13 12 0
Widow Miriam Raitt & two sons				
3 John Andrew & Negro	30	60 15 0	18 9 0	109 4 0
1 William Raitt	10	22 10 0	5 8 0	37 18 0
Samuel Roberts of Somersworth	..	8 2 0	... ...	8 2 0
2 Nathaniel Rogers & son Nath'l	20	33 15 0	11 14 0	65 9 0
1 Daniel Sewall	10	.....	.....	10 0 0
Heirs of Nathaniel Sparrhock	..	27 0 0	6 15 0	33 15 0
1 Jacob Shorey & son	20	20 5 0	8 6 6	48 11 6
Joseph Shorey of Berwick	..	8 2 0	.....	8 2 0
2 James Smith & son	20	6 15 0	2 14 0	29 9 0
2 Ichabod Stacy & son John	20	48 12 0	12 3 0	80 15 0
Captain Ebenezer & Joshua Simpson of York	..	29 14 0	.....	29 14 0
1 William Stacy	10	50 12 6	9 0 0	69 12 6
1 John Stacy	10	0 0 0	1 7 0	11 7 0
1 William Stacy Jur.	10	0 0 0	.....	10 0 0
2 Captain Elisha Shapleigh & servant	20	74 5 0	14 8 0	108 13 0
Mehitable Stacy	..	2 5 0	.....	2 5 0
Widow Jane Tucker	..	30 12 0	8 11 0	39 3 0
Joseph Thompson of York	..	11 5 0	.....	11 5 0
1 Robert Tidery	10	49 5 6	10 11 6	69 17 0
1 William Titherly 3	10	8 2 0	2 5 0	20 7 0
1 Moses Witham	10	8 2 0	3 7 6	21 9 6
1 Zebedee Witham	10	.....	1 7 0	11 7 0
1 Nathan Witham	10	0 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0
Ichabod Stacy & Nathan Coffin for part of Hights Estate	..	7 13 0	.....	7 13 0
Jeremiah Lord of Berwick	..	2 5 0	.....	2 5 0
1 Henry Shurberr	10	63 0 0	17 11 0	90 11 0
William Emery	..	1 2 6	.....	1 2 6
Simon Emery	..	1 7 0	.....	1 7 0

The foregoing list of Rates made and examined by the subscribers the day and year first above written amounts in the sum total to five thousand three hundred and ninety-eight Pounds fourteen shillings and six pence, which sum you are to collect and pay unto the Honorable Henry Gardner Esq. state Treasurer or his successor in said office according to the directions of the warrant you shall receive from him.

£5398 14*s.* 6*d.*

SAMUEL LEIGHTON,
JOSEPH CUTTS,
JAPHET EMERY,
SAMUEL WEEKS,
Selectmen of Kittery.

This tax list for the year 1780 numbers 151 Polls.

Residents of Kittery tax	£4551	15	6
Non-Residents tax amounts	846	19	6
	£5398	14	6

This year was about the height of the Revolution.
Farming was the principal business by those who were not in the army.

LEIGHTON GENEALOGY.

CAPT. WILLIAM LEIGHTON AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Capt. William Leighton, born about 1625, came to America and settled in Kittery, Maine, about 1650. Of his origin and his relation to other persons of the same family name who came about the same time, there are conflicting traditions, the truth of any of which must remain matter of surmise or conjecture. One is that he was one of three brothers who emigrated from England prior to 1650. The eldest (John*) settled at Saco, the second (Thomas†) at Dover, and the younger, William, at Kittery. It is certain that he was a ship-master, and had possibly made previous voyages to New England before he finally settled there. There is a tradition that he was taken from a wreck at sea and carried into Kittery. There is a tradition that he came from Devonshire, but this is probably a mistake, and grew out of the fact that his wife was of a Devonshire family. The name in England belongs to Shropshire, Worcestershire and Yorkshire. It is quite possible that, in coming to America, he may have sailed from a Devonshire port. There is a tradition that seems authenticated that his father had been an officer in the Parliamentary army, but we have no authoritative information as to his christian name or his rank or regiment in which he served. He settled in that part of the town then called *Kittery Foreside*, afterwards *Crooked Lane*, where he received a grant of land from the town, June 13th, 1659, containing 19 acres of land

* Leighton.— John Leighton's name appears at Saco in 1645. In 1653, he received a grant of land from the town, and lived at what is still known as Leighton Point. He was living in 1675, when he, with Maj. Pendleton and others, petitioned the General Court for a grant of six miles square above the patents, which was granted. He was chosen surveyor of the town in 1681.

† Thomas Leighton, born in 1604, came to America 1633. Settled at Dover. He had various grants of land there. He lived at Dover Neck, and died 22d January, 1672. In his will he gave property to his "only son and heir" Thomas, and to his daughters. Thomas married a daughter of Elder Hateril Nutter, and died about 1740, leaving ten children. His descendants are quite numerous in Rockingham and Strafford counties, N. H.

extending 20 poles on the water frontage, and lying on the west side of Richard Abbott's land, 104 poles. He seems to have been a man of considerable intelligence and fair education, and, for a young man, to have taken an important part in the infant colony.

Very soon after, he removed to Watt's Fort, since then called *Leighton's Fort*, in Eliot (then Kittery.)

In 1656, he married Katherine, daughter of Nicholas Frost,*

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* FROST.—Nicholas Frost was a native of Tiverton, in Devonshire, England. Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I., one of his descendants, says he was born about 1595. Brewster says he was an adherent of Charles I. and left England on account of the civil commotion of the times. He arrived at Piscataqua about 1635 or 1636, and settled on the head waters of Sturgeon creek on the south side of Frost's Hill, in that part of Kittery now called Eliot. He was an active and influential man — a farmer — and was chosen "selectman" in 1642. His will is dated 1650, thirteen years prior to his death, which occurred in 1663. It seems that for some cause the will was declared invalid by the court, and the property divided equally among the children, except the eldest son, Charles, who was allowed a double share. His children were:

1. Charles[2] Frost, born 30th July, 1631.
2. Katherine[2] Frost, born 1633, married Capt. William Leighton.
3. John[2] Frost, settled in York.
4. Elizabeth[2] Frost, married William Smith.
5. Nicholas[2] Frost, died in Ireland, single, 1673.

Maj. Charles Frost[2] born in England, took the homestead, containing five hundred acres of land. It was on the then great highway for the inhabitants of Piscataqua, on the banks of the river, between Portsmouth, Dover and Exeter. It adjoined the homestead of his brother-in-law, William Leighton. Though trained to agricultural pursuits he became a prominent man both in civil and military life. He early showed a fondness for military life; became a soldier at sixteen, and rapidly rose through the various grades until he became Commander-in- Chief of the Militia of the Province of Maine, in 1670. He was active in securing the annexation of Maine to the Province of Massachusetts Bay. At the age of 26 he was chosen Representative to the General Court at Boston, which he held for five years—1658 to 1662, and again in 1669. He was actively engaged in all the Indian wars, and was killed by Indians from an ambush July 4, 1697. He left a large landed property. He married in 1675, Mary, daughter of Joseph Bolles. She died 1704, leaving nine children, three sons and six daughters. Charles[3] married (1) Sarah, daughter of Captain Wainwright; after her death he married (2) Jane, daughter of Robt. Eliot, and widow of Andrew Pepperrell. John (3) married, Mary the sister of Andrew and Sir. William Pepperrell. (*See Pepperell record*), Mary[3] married Capt. John Hill of Berwick, whose children, Sarah and Mary, married William[3] and John[3] Leighton. *See memoir of Major Charles Frost.* Also *see Hill note and memoir. Pike's Journal and Mather's Magnalia.*

of Kittery, born August, 1633, at Tiverton, England. By this union he had four children:

2. 1. MARY[2], b. 1657; married John Hunkins of Boston.
3. 2. WILLIAM[2], b. 1659; d. young.
4. +3. JOHN[2], b. May, 1661; d. November 10, 1724.
5. 4. ELIZABETH[2], b. 1664; d. young.

After Capt. William Leighton's death, which occurred in 1666, his widow married Maj. Joseph Hammond, of Kittery,* by whom she had two children. She died August 15th, 1715, aged 82 years.

— 4 —

JOHN[2] (*William*[1]), born 1661; died November 10, 1724; married June 13, 1686, Oner, daughter of Tobias Langdon,† of Portsmouth, N. H. She died November 21, 1737, aged 73 years.

He was a prominent man. He served as ensign in the Indian war and in 1704 was commissioned captain by Gov. Shute. He was

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* HAMMOND.—According to Brewster had been an officer in Cromwell's army, and at the restoration of the Stuarts had come to America.

† LANGDON.—Tobias Langdon, of Portsmouth, N. H., married 10th June, 1656, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Gibbons) Sherburne. He died 27th July, 1664. His widow married 2d Tobias Lear, whose great grandson was Tobias Lear (Harvard C., 1783), private secretary of Gen. Washington from 1783 until his death.

Tobias and Elizabeth (Sherburne) Langdon had four children:

1. Tobias[2] Langdon married Mary Hubbard.
2. Elizabeth[2] Langdon married Wm. Fernald.
3. Oner[2] Langdon who married *John Leighton*.
4. Margaret[2] Langdon who married ——— Morrill.

Tobias[2] Langdon was the grandfather of Hon. Woodbury Langdon, delegate to the Continental Congress, 1779, 1780; Counsellor, 1781 to 1784; President of New Hampshire Senate, 1784; Judge of the Supreme Court, 1782, 1783 and 1786 to 1791, and also of Governor John Langdon, who was delegate to the General Congress, 1775 and 1776; Judge 1776 and 1777; Speaker of the New Hampshire House, 1776 to 1782 and 1804 and 1805; Delegate to Continental Congress, 1783; Member of New Hampshire Senate, 1784, 1785; Delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, 1787; Speaker of New Hampshire House, 1788, but resigned because chosen Governor. He was President or Governor of New Hampshire, 1785–1788 and 1805 to 1808 and 1810–1811; United States Senator, 1789 to 1801, and was the first President *pro tem.* of the Senate. He died 20th September, 1819.

one of the selectmen of the town in 1697–8–9, again in 1702–1714–1722. From 1715 to 1720 he was moderator at all the town meetings. He received a grant of 40 acres from the town in 1679, of 50 acres in 1685, to replace some which his father had possessed and which was found to fall within the lines of Maj. Charles' survey, and a grant of 100 acres in 1703. Was representative of his district to the General Court at Boston in 1704, and again in 1714. He was deeply interested in parish and town affairs ; and was for several years sheriff of the county of York (then embracing what was the *district*, now the *State* of Maine). He was a large property owner and an active business man. He resided at Eliot. In the General Court he was one of the committee on claims and settlement, and was also one of the commissioners to look after the loans of paper money made by order of the Legislature on pledge of lands, which loans had become very oppressive to debtors. His house, built in 1690, was taken down in 1851. For many years the town meetings were held at his house which was the largest in the town. The first meeting of the Court of General Sessions, with William Pepperrell as chief justice, was held at this house. As showing how far the disturbed condition of the times directed all the leading citizens towards military pursuits, it may be stated that at a town meeting held at the house of John Leighton in 1703, the selectmen for the year were *Capt.* John Hill, *Lieut.* Charles Frost, *Lieut.* John Shapleigh, *Ensign* John Leighton, John Warren and William Pepperell. "In 1711 William Pepperrell, Capt. John Hill, Capt. John Leighton, Maj. Charles Frost, Ichabod Plaisted and John Plaisted, were appointed a committee to settle the several grants of land within the town. In the levying of taxes for that year out of 207 freeholders, the following were the largest tax-payers : Charles Frost £50, William Pepperrell £30, Robert Eliot £30, Capt. John Leighton £26, Capt John Hill £25." He was one of the founders of the parish church His children were :

6.+1. Elizabeth[3], b. May 30, 1691.

7.+2. Mary[3], b. 1693.

8.+3. William[3], b. Sept. 17, 1696 ; d. Aug. 20, 1749.

9.+4. John[3], b. May 27, 1699 ; d. April 13, 1768.

10.+5. Tobias[3], b. Nov. 17, 1701 ; d. 1748.

11. 6. Samuel[3], b. Nov. 22, 1707 ; killed by the falling of a tree Dec. 24, 1735 ; unmarried.

The following is a copy of his commission as sheriff :*

George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all unto whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Know yee That Wee have committed to our well-beloved John Leighton, Gent. our County of Yorke, within our Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, to keep during Our Pleasure, so that yearly he Render unto us Our Dues and of our Debts and all other things to the office of our Sheriff, in our County, aforesaid appertaining, he answer to us at our Treasury. Wee likewise command the Freeman and all other our Subjects, within Our Said County, that to the said John Leighton, as Sheriff of our County aforesaid in all things which to the said Office belongeth, they be helping, aiding and assisting.

In Testimony Whereof Wee have caused the Seal of our province of the Massachusetts Bay to be hereunto affixed. Witness Samuel Shute, Esq., Our Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and Over our said Province, at Boston, the 20th day of June in the Third Year of Our Reign.

Annoque Domini, 1717. SAMUEL SHUTE.

By his Excellency's Command, by and with the advice and consent of the Council.

JOS. MARION, D, Secr'y.

— 6 —

ELIZABETH[3] (*John*[2], *William*[1]), married September 22, 1717, Capt. Benjamin Wentworth.† Their children were :

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* The original commission is in the possession of Dr. John S. H. Fogg of Boston, Mass.

† WENTWORTH.—Capt. Benjamin Wentworth, born, 1691, who married *Elizabeth Leighton*, September 23, 1717, died 1726, was a son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Wentworth. He lived at Dover, N. H. He was one of the committee of the proprietors of the town of Rochester. He was one of the selectmen in 1724 and in 1724–25 representative. He was a large land holder about Salmon Falls. John Wentworth, son of Capt. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Leighton) Wentworth, was one of the selectmen of Dover and frequently re-elected to the Legislature. He was in the Legislature in 1755; again in 1767, and annually thereafter; was Speaker in 1771, and continued during the existence of the Provincial Government. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Comon Pleas (Provincial). Under the Revolutionary Government he was chosen one of the Judges of the Superior Court and served until his death. He was in 1774, one of the Revolutionary Committee of Correspondence with committees of the sister colonies. He was chairman of the first Revolutionary Congress, and as such signed the credentials of Gen. John Sullivan and Nathaniel Folsom as delegates to the first Continental Congress at Philadelphia. He was the father of Hon. John Wentworth, a delegate to the Continental Congress 1778, who was grandfather of Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago, Illinois. (*See for a full account of, Wentworth Genealogy Vol.* 1, *pp.* 371–384; *Vol.* 2, 44.)

12 1. *John*[4], b. May 30, 1719; d. May 17, 1781.
13 2. *Elizabeth*[4], b. Feb. 15, 1721; married Mark Wentworth, son of William Wentworth, of Sommersworth, N. H.
14 3. *Abigail*[4], b. February 12, 1723; married Ichabod Rollins,* son of Jeremiah Rollins of Sommersworth, N. H.
15 4. *Mary*[4], b. July 29, 1725; married Ebenezer Wallingford, son of Thomas W., of Sommersworth, N. H.

— 7 —

MARY[3] (*John*[2], *William*[1]), married October 12, 1712, Col. Paul Gerrish, of Dover, N. H.

(Col. Paul Gerrish was chosen a representative to succeed his brother-in-law, Capt. Benj. Wentworth, and was annually elected, with few exceptions, until 1740. He was town clerk from 1727 until his death. He died 6th June, 1743. Col. Paul and Mary (Leighton) Gerrish had seven children; among whom was Mary, who married Dr. Moses Carr, of Sommersworth.)

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WILLIAM[3] (*John*[2], *William*[1]), born September 17th, 1696; died August 20th, 1749; married November, 1720, Sarah, daughter of Major John Hill,† of Berwick. She died September, 1749, within

*Rollins.—Ichabod Rollins, who married Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Leighton) Wentworth, was representative of Sommersworth in the Legislature of 1775–1776; Judge of Probate, 1776 to 1784; Counsellor in 1789, and died 31st January, 1800. His wife, born 12th February, 1723, died 17th October, 1790. (For his descendants, see *Wentworth Genealogy*.)

† Hill.— Peter Hill[1] came to Richmond's Island, belonging to Cape Elizabeth, Maine, with John Winter, in 1633. He came from Plymouth. He remainder with Winter, who was agent of Trelawney, until 1644, when he leased a tract of land at Winter Harbor, now Biddeford. In 1648, he was a member of the Assembly of Lygonia. He died at Winter Harbor, August 29, 1667. He left one child—

Roger[2] who lived on the farm. He was quite influential among the early settlers. He married, November, 1658, Mary, daughter of John Cross, of Wells, Maine, and who was the richest man in the town. He died 1696. She died 1720. Their children were:

1. Sarah[3], born 1661; died 1726; married Pendleton Fletcher.
2. Hannah[3], born 1664; married 1679, Joseph Stone.
3. John[3], born March 28th, 1666; died June 2d, 1713.
4. Samuel[3], born December 14th, 1668; died ———, 1732.

a month after the death of husband. He was a merchant and carried on a considerable business in lumber, spars, etc., for ship building. For some length of time he was partner with his brother John. Afterwards William, John and Tobias, seem to have been partners in this business which was carried on separately from the merchandise branch, in which John alone was interested. Some of the account books of the firm which are still extant, show their business was extensive, and testify to the considerable shipping interests which were carried on and owned at Kittery, New Castle and Portsmouth, from 1720 to 1760. (It may be interesting to know that in 1723, a sett of masts were sold at Kittery at prices varying from £12. to £60. merchantable lumber, £2. 2*s.* 6*d.* clear pine £5. and shingles 15*s.* per thousand.) He was one of the selectmen of the town 1728 to 1735, and in 1741–2, was active in securing the establishment of a separate school in the upper Parish. William

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5. Joseph[3], born April 5th, 1670; died July 12th, 1743.
6. Mercy[3].
7. Benjamin[3].
8. Ebenezer[3], born 1679; died 1748.

Of the above —

John, born March 28th, 1666 (called in early records Captain John and Major John), received a good education. In 1689, the Indian war, called King William's war, broke out. A company was organized under Edward Sergeant, and John Hill was commissioned ensign. In 1692, he was promoted to lieutenant, and in 1693 to captain. Cotton Mather calls him (Magnalia) "the truly commendable Captain Hill." He built the fort at Winter Harbor, which he named *Fort Mary*, in honor of the lady (Mary Frost) whom he afterward made his wife. He remained in command of *Fort Mary* until 1700, when he resigned and removed to Berwick, where he became a planter and owned mills. He married, December 12, 1694, Mary, daughter of Major Charles Frost. (*See Frost Memoir and Note.*) He died June 2, 1713. His wife survived him. His children were:

1. Sarah[4], b. Dec. 6, 1695; married November, 1720, William[3] Leighton.
2. Mary[4], b. Jan, 5, 1701; married December 19, 1726, John[3] Leighton.
3. John[4], (Judge and member of the Governor's Council, 1755 to 1771,) born January 8, 1703; d. March 2, 1772. He is called *Hon. John, Judge John,* and *Major John.* He was commissioned ensign in 1727, by Lieut. Gov. Dummer, in 1729, lieutenant and 1st lieutenant by Burnett, as captain by Belcher, again as captain in 1744, by Shirley and in 1754, as major by Shirley. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. (*See Hill Memoir.*)
4. Abigail[4], born December 5, 1706.
5. Elisha[4], born February 5, 1709; died June 1, 1764.
6. Eunice[4], born November 1, 1712; died 1737; single.

For further account of Peter Hill's descendants. *See Hill Memoir.*)

Pepperrell (Barnot) was also selectman during this period. Their children were :

16+1. WILLIAM[4], b. September 17, 1723 ; died at Kittery, January 11th, 1793.
17 2. JOHN[4], born December, 1725; died 1737.
18 3. KATHERINE[4], b. May 28th, 1728 ; died 1736.
19 4. A SON[4], died in infancy.

—9—

JOHN[3] * (*John*[2], *William*[1]), born May 27, 1699 ; died April 25, 1768; married December 19, 1726, Mary, daughter of Maj. John Hill, of Berwick (sister of his brother William's wife). She died April 13, 1784, aged 84 years. He was lieutenant of a troop of horse in the old French war—commissioned 1744.

Lieut. John Leighton made a voyage in 1722 in the ship *Mary and Elizabeth* from Kittery to the West Indies, of which he kept a very interesting diary, our space will not permit us to use it. Returning he became a planter and merchant, dealing largely in lumber,

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* The following is a copy of his commission as lieutenant :

[*Seal.*] William Shirley, Esq., Captain-General and Governour-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, etc.

To John Leighton, Gentleman, greeting :

By virtue of the power and authority, in and by His Majesty's royal commission to me granted, to be Captain General, etc., over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, aforesaid, I do, by these presents, reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, constitute and appoint you the said John Leighton to be a Lieutenant of the troop of horse in the First Regiment, in the County of York, under the command of Captain John Shapleigh, in the First Regiment of Militia, within the County of York whereof William Pepperrell, Esq., is Colonel. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a Lieutenant, in leading, ordering and exercising said troop in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as their Lieutenant, and yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me or the Commander-in-Chief for the time being, or other your superior officers, for His Majesty's service, according to military rules and discipline, pursuant to the trust reposed in you.

Given under my hand and seal, at Boston, the twenty-first day of May, in the seventeenth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Second, *Anno Domini* 1744. W. SHIRLEY.

By his Excellency's command.
J. WILLARD, *Secretary.*

The original of the above commission is in the possession of Col. George E. Leighton, of St. Louis, Mo.

spars, etc., for ship-building, with his brother, as well as general, domestic and foreign merchandise, which he conducted separately. From one of his old account books (1724), the following were the prevailing prices at Kittery for various necessary articles of merchandise. Cloth 14*s.* per yard ; cearsey 11*s.* per yard; buckram, 8*s.* ; holland 8*s.*; calico 6*d.*; barley 10*s.* per bushel; fish £1 per quintal ; cider 14*s.* per barrel; pork £3 8*s.* per barrel; rum 5*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* per gal.; molasses 7*s.* per gall.; paper 2*s.* per quire; worsted stockings, 13*s.* per pair; thread 2*s.* 6*d.* per ounce; sugar 10*d.* per pound; salt 5*s.* per bushel; shoes 8*s.* per pair; powder 6*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; skin and silk for breeches £2 3*s.* In the same year appears various entries of cash paid for labor, showing the prevailing prices. For cutting timber 5*s.* per day; husking corn 3*s.* per day; mowing meadow hay 4*s.* per day. He was an active member of the parish and for some years deacon of the church in Eliot. His children were:

20 1. Abigail[4], b. December 2, 1727; d. June 21, 1737.
21 2. Mary[4], b. April 15, 1730; d. June 3, 1737.
22 3. Elizabeth[4], b. October 4, 1732; d. May 29, 1737.
23 4. Jonathan[4], b. May 13. 1735; d. June 18, 1737.
24 5. Katherine[4], b. June 29, 1737; d. July 3, 1737.

(These five children died of malignant sore throat, at that time epidemic in New England.)

25+6. Mary[4], } Twins, b. May 18, 1738.
26+7. John[4], }
27+8. Samuel[4], born March 16, 1740; d. February 27, 1802.

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TOBIAS[3] (*John*[2], *William*[1]), born November 17, 1701, at Eliot (then Kittery), Me. ; died November, 1748; married November 15, 1727, Grace, daughter of Captain Peter Staples, who commanded a company during the siege of Louisburg. She died November 17, 1736, in her 27th year. He married 2d, June 20, 1738, Sarah, daughter of James Chadbourne, of Kittery. She died November, 1748, the same year as her husband, leaving two children. He was a delegate to the General Court in 1731 and in 1736 and 1743, and town clerk of Kittery, 1732, a member of the Congregational church, and delegate of the church, 1726, 1727, 1744. He served under Sir William Pepperell and was with him at the surrender of Louisburg. In 1741 he received a grant of land

of 118 acres from the town. He was a farmer and resided at Eliot, but frequently engaged in mercantile ventures with his brother. His children were :

By his first wife :

28 1. TOBIAS[4], b. July 3, 1728; d. Oct. 24, 1736.
29 2. JOSEPH[4], b. Aug. 29, 1730; d. April 25, 1735.
30 3. MARY[4], b. Jan. 6, 1732; d. May 28, 1736.
31 4. SUSANNAH[4], b. June 6, 1735; d. 1736.

By his second wife :

32 5. SARAH[4], b. June 30, 1739.
33+6. TOBIAS, JR.[4], b. Aug. 31, 1742; d. 1818; he served in the French war 1758–'59.

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WILLIAM[4] (*William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born September 17, 1723; married November 19, 1747, Katharine, daughter of Rev. John Rogers,* of Eliot. She died March 17, 1750. Married 2d, August 6, 1750, Mary, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Bane,† of York, Me.; she died January 11, 1795. William Leighton died January 11, 1793. He resided at Eliot (Kittery). He was an intelligent and enterprising merchant, and was the owner of a large number of vessels, employed in trade chiefly with the West Indies, but occasionally to European ports. He was a man of large influence in Kittery and the surrounding country, and held many positions of trust. He was, like his cousin Hon. John Wentworth, a zealous patriot. He was one of the selectmen of the town from 1770 to 1776, and was prominent in arousing the patriotic spirit of the people. He was one of the committee appointed Dec. 21, 1773, to whom was referred the letter from Boston, relative to the tea shipped by the East India company, and expected to arrive from

* ROGERS.—Rev. John Rogers was minister of the north parish (Eliot) from 1715 to 1721, on probation, ordained October 25, 1721 and continued to preach until 1768.

† BANE.—*Capt. Jonathan Bane*, of York, was the son of *Capt. Lewis Bane*. Lewis Bane was representative of York in the General Court, in 1717. In 1708, he, with Maj. Joseph Hammond (who had married the widow of Capt. Wm. Leighton), under the orders of the General Court were appointed to carry into effect the order for the removal of the troops from the stone fort at the falls (Saco) to Winter Harbor. Capt. Jonathan Bane served in King Phillip's war, and after the close succeeded Capt. Bradbury in command of the block-house at Saco. This establishment was kept up until 1759, when the soldiers were disbanded and the cannon transferred to Castle William in Boston Harbor. (*Folsom's Hist. of Saco.*)

Great Britain and made the report upon which it was "*voted:* That thanks of the Town be returned to the inhabitants of the Town of Boston for their early Intimation to us of a Quantity of Tea lately arrived there, subject to a duty; also for the said inhabitants conduct in not suffering the said Tea to be landed in their Town, and the inhabitants of said town of Boston may be assured that the Inhabitants of this Town will at all times be ready to assist their brethren of Boston, and every other Town in the Province at the risque of their Lives and Fortunes in the defense of all our just rights and privileges." The said report being made, was accepted and "*voted:* That the Town clerk do forward as soon as may be, a fair copy of the above proceeding to the Town Clerk of Boston."

He was subsequently a delegate to the Congress of the towns of York county held at Wells, Nov. 11, 1774, where he protested against English taxation, and recommended "the withdrawal of all commerce and dealings with those who have assented to the enslaving of a free people."

He assisted in raising and equipping the 112 men, who, at the call of Warren, marched from Kittery under command of his cousin (Captain Samuel) to join the army at Cambridge in April, 1775. He was, as appears from the records in 1752, and again in 1758, one of the largest tax-payers. In 1778 which was a year of great distress, he was chairman of a committee with Edward Cutts and John Fernald to hire money on behalf of the town. He was sheriff of the county and justice of the peace; was a strong Puritan in his religious views and was deacon of the church for twenty-eight years (1754–1786). He was a large landholder, and in addition to his business as a merchant was an extensive farmer.

By his first wife he had:

34 1. CHILD[5], b. October 6, 1748; d. October 17, 1748.

By his second wife he had nine children:

35+ 2. WILLIAM[5], b. April 29, 1751; d. December 22, 1811.
36+ 3. CATHERINE[5], b. August 29, 1752; d. May 25, 1810.
37+ 4. SARAH[5], b. November 12, 1753.
38+ 5. MARY[5], b. May 17, 1755.
39+ 6. ABIGAIL[5], b. April 8, 1757; d. Sept. 27, 1840.
40+ 7. JONATHAN[5], b. January 17, 1760; d. November 2, 1782.
41+ 8. EUNICE[5], b. August 13, 1761; d. 1842.
42+ 9. ELIZABETH[5], b. April 16, 1763; d. January 17, 1819.
43+10. JOHN[5], b. November 18, 1765; d. May 1, 1825.

—25—

MARY[4] (*John*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), (twin), born May 18, 1738, at Eliot (Kittery), Me.; married April 30, 1761, at Eliot, Tobias Shapleigh (son of Nicholas Shapleigh). She died in 1769. He died May 30, 1769. Residence Eliot, Me.

They had one child :

44 1. *Samuel Leighton Shapleigh*[5]*, born July 9, 1765; died April 17, 1800. Left an orphan at the age of four years, he was under the guardianship of his uncle, Maj. Samuel Leighton, educated at Harvard, where he graduated in 1789. He was soon after appointed librarian, which position he held until his death, April 17, 1800. He was unmarried. By his will he gave all his property to Harvard College for the use of the library. He was an A. M., in the college faculty.

—26—

JOHN[4] (*John*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), (twin), b. May 18, 1738, at Eliot; married Sept. 12, 1771, Dorothy Chandler, at Eliot. There is no further record of him.

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SAMUEL[4] (*John*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1],) born March 16, 1740, at Eliot (Kittery), Me., died suddenly February 27, 1802. He married October, 1767, at Eliot, Abigail†, daughter of John[4] Frost,

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* SHAPLEIGH.— An ancient name in Devonshire and Cornwall. Alexander Shapleigh, born in Devonshire, 1585, came to New England about 1642, as agent of Sir Fernando Gorges, and as a merchant ship-owner, lived at Kittery, where he was a considerable land-owner. His descendants were quite prominent in the history of the colony. For some notes of interest see note in *Wentworth Genealogy, Vol.* 1.

† FROST.—Abigail daughter of John[4] Frost. He was born May 12, 1709, at New Castle, N. H., died 1769, married Oct. 31, 1734, Mary, eldest daughter of Hon. Timothy Gerrish, of Kittery, Me. He was clerk of the courts, and for many years Justice of the Peace. His children were :

1. Mary[5], born Oct. 3, 1735; married Francis Eppes of Danvers, Mass.

2. John[5], born Sept. 5, 1737; died 1810; married April 11, 1760, Mary Nowell of York. He served in the Revolutionary war seven years as colonel and commissary; and had command of a regiment at Dorchester, Mass., subsequently he was commissioned as brigadier general. He was for many years representative to the Massachusetts Legislature, and afterwards Senator and one of the

Esq. (born October 5, 1744.) They had nine children. She died November 30, 1826. He was a prominent man and possessed of

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Executive council, also for a number of years clerk of the courts and Register of Probate.

3. Sarah[5], born Oct. 5, 1740; married R Cutts, of Kittery.
4. Timothy[5], born Oct. 4, 1742; married Hannah Nowell of York.
5. *Abigail*[5], born Oct. 5, 1744; married *Captain Samuel Leighton*.
6. William[5], born May 26, 1747; married Elizabeth Randall of Berwick.
7. Jane Pepperrel[5], born Sept. 10, 1749; married John Nowell of York.
8. Nathaniel[5], born 1755; married Abigail Ferguson of Kittery.
9. George Pepperrell[5], born 1758; married Elizabeth Goslin.

NOTE.— The following are copies of various commisions held by Maj. Leighton:

CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1775.

WHEREAS, You have this day received orders for enlisting 56 soldiers, including a sergeant, for the Massachusetts service for the protection of the liberties of America, you are hereby acquainted that the commission of a captain in said service shall be made out for you as soon as you have completed the said enlistment; and you will also be allowed to nominate 2 subalterns to serve under you, who will receive commissions accordingly, if the committee shall approve of them.

By order of the Committee of Safety,
JOSEPH WARREN, *Chairman.*

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, CAMBRIDGE, April 24, 1775.

To Captain Samuel Leighton of Kittery in the County of York, greeting:

SIR:— You are hereby empowered immediately to enlist a company, to consist of 56 able-bodied and effective men, including sergeants, as soldiers in the Massachusetts service, for the protection of American liberty, and cause them to pass muster as soon as possible. JOS. WARREN, *Chairman.*

The Congress of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

To Samuel Leighton, Gentleman, Greeting:

We reposing special Trust and confidence in your courage and good conduct Do, by these Presents, constitute and appoint you the said Samuel Leighton to be Captain of the — Foot Company in the Regiment of Foot, whereof James Scammon, Esq. is Col: raised by the Congress aforesaid for the Defense of said Colony. You are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of Captain in leading, ordering, and exercising the said Company in Arms; both inferior officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline; and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their Captain, and you are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from Time to Time receive from the General and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces raised in the Colony aforesaid for the defense of the same, or any other your superior Officers, according to military rules and Discipline in War, in Pursuance of the Trust reposed in you.

By order of the Congress,
JOSEPH WARREN, *P. T.*

SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Secretary, P. T.*

IN CONGRESS.— The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Penn-

large property. In 1780, his taxes were £94, 7*s.* 6*d*, the highest tax paid in the town by any one person. He manifested great in-

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sylvania, the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolinia, to Samuel Leighton, Esquire. We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be *Captain* of a company in the Thirtieth Regiment, commanded by Col. Scammon, in the army of the United Colonies, raised for the defense of American liberty and for repelling every hostile invasion thereof. You are therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Captain, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers under your command to be obedient to your orders as *Captain*, and you are to observe and follow such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this or a future Congress of the United Colonies, or Committee of Congress, for that purpose appointed, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of the army of the United Colonies, or any other your superior officers, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This commission to continue in force until revoked by this or a future Congress.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest July 1st, 1775:
CHAS. THOMSON, *Secretary.*

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

{ SEAL }

JAMES OTIS,
W. SPOONER,
CALEB CUSHING,
B. CHADBOURN,
JOHN WHITCOMB,
JEDH. FOSTER,
ELDAD TAYLOR,
S. HOULTON,
JABEZ FISHER,
B. WHITE,
JOHN WINTHROP,
B. LINCOLN,
MOSES GILL,
J. PALMER,
MICH'L FARLEY.

The major part of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay in New England:

Samuel Leighton, Gentleman, Greeting:

You being appointed Captain of the Seventh Company, of the Second Regiment of Militia in the County of York, whereof John Frost, Esq., is Colonel; by virtue of the power vested in us, we do by these presents, reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, commission you accordingly. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a *Captain*, in leading, ordering and exercising said company in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline, and are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Captain*, and you are yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the major part of the Council or your superior officers.

Given under our hands and the seal of the said Colony, at Watertown, the twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.

By the Command of the major part of the Council,
PEREZ MORTON.
Dept. Secy.

YORK, ss., May 16, 1776.

Then Captain Samuel Leighton, within named, made solemn oath that he will honestly, faithfully and impartially execute all duties of the office within mentioned, according to the best of his will and abilities.

Before us,

JOHN FROST,
ICHABOD GOODWIN,
JOSEPH PRIME.

terest in the war of the Revolution. He raised a company at the request of Gen. Jos. Warren, and marched to Watertown,

State of Massachusetts Bay.

{ SEAL }

B. GREENLEAF,
CALEB CUSHING,
J. WINTHROP,
RICH'D DERBY, JR.
T. CUSHING,
JOHN WHITCOMB,
ELDAD TAYLOR,
B. WHITE,
BENJ. AUSTIN,
HENRY GARDNER,
EBENEZER THAYER,
DAN'L DAVIS,
D. HOPKINS,
MOSES GILL,
JOHN TAYLOR.

The major part of the Council of the Massachusetts Bay in New England:

To Samuel Leighton, Gentleman, greeting:

You being appointed *Captain* of a company, drafted out of the militia of this State for the defense of this Government, and within the limits of the same, in the regiment whereof Ebenezer Francis is Colonel, by virtue of the power vested in us, we do by these presents (reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct) commission you accordingly. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of a *Captain*, in leading, ordering and exercising said company in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline. And they are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Captain*, and you are yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the major part of the Council or your superior officers.

Given under our hands and the seal of the said State at Watertown, the twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1776.

By the command of the major part of the Council,
JOHN AVERY,
Depy. Secy.

State of Massachusetts Bay.

{ SEAL }

LEVI POWELL,
ARTEMUS WARD,
WALTER SPOONER,
J. CUSHING,
CALEB C. SPRING,
B. WHITE,
H. GARDNER,
D. HOPKINS,
N. CUSHING,
JEPTHA STONE,
OLIVER PRESCOTT,
I. PITTS,
OLIVER WENDELL,
A. FULLER,
SAM NILES.

The major part of the Council of Massachusetts Bay in New England:

To Samuel Leighton, Esquire, greeting:

You being appointed *Second Major* of the Second Regiment of Militia in the County of York, whereof Ichabod Goodwin is Colonel, by virtue of the power vested in us we do by these presents, and reposing special trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, commission you accordingly. You are, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of a *Second Major*, in leading, ordering and exercising said regiment in arms, both inferior officers and soldiers, and to keep them in good order and discipline; and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their Second Major, and you are yourself to observe and follow such orders and instructions as you shall from time to time receive from the major part of the Council or your superior officers.

Given under our hands and the seal of the said State at Watertown, the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1778.

By order of the major part of the Council,
JOHN AVERY, *Dep. Secy.*

The original commissions are in the possession of Col. George E. Leighton, of St. Louis, Mo.

where the Revolutionary army assembled. He held a captain's commission and was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and also Dorchester Heights, in Col. Francis' regiment. The compiler of this work has in his possession a memorandum book in which he kept a daily record while he was with his company, from May 29, 1775, to August 9, 1776. He was commissioned major in 1778. He was a farmer and resided at Eliot.

His children were :

45+1. JOHN[5], b. Oct. 18, 1768, at Eliot, Me.; d. June 14, 1854, at Lincoln, Me. Married Sarah Parsons.

46+2. MARY[5], b. Jan. 8, 1770; d. May 30, 1853 Married Joseph Jordan, the third son of Judge Rishworth Jordan, of Biddeford, Me.

47+3. SAMUEL JR.[5], b. May 25, 1771; d. Oct., 1848. Married Frances Usher Parson.

48+4. ABIGAIL[5], b. Nov. 7, 1772. Married Timothy Lancton, son of Rev. Samuel Lancton, pastor of the church at York, 1754 to 1794.

49+5. SARAH FROST[5], b. May 25, 1774; d. 1869. Married Joshua Bragdon of Wells, Me., son of Captain Joshua Bragdon who commanded a company from Wells in Colonel Scammon's regiment at Bunker Hill.

50 6. ELIZABETH[5], b. Sept. 23, 1777. Married Elias Davis, of Portsmouth, N. H.

51+7. JANE[5], b. June 25, 1779. Married Peltiah Ricker of Parsonsfield, Me., son of Joseph and Deborah (Wentworth) Ricker. She was a daughter of Deacon Samuel Wentworth of Berwick.

52+8. GEORGE[5], b. Feb. 27, 1782. Moved to Newport, R. I.

53+9. HANNAH[5], b. Dec. 7, 1783. Married Maj. Wm. McIntyre.

—33—

TOBIAS[4] (*Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born August 31, 1742, at Kittery; died 1818, at Harmony, Me.; married at Kittery, 1763, Mary Wooster; after her death he married Sarah Martin; moved to Harmony in June, 1800. He was a farmer and his children were :

54+ 1. TOBIAS JR.[5], b. June 7, 1764.

55+ 2. WILLIAM[5], b. Nov. 27, 1766.

56+ 3. STEPHEN[5], b. April 19, 1769.

57+ 4. JAMES[5], b. Jan. 10, 1772; d. 1827.

58 5. SARAH[5], b. Dec. 8, 1774; d. in infancy.

—42—

ELIZABETH[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born April 19, 1763; d. January 17, 1819. Married April 4, 1782, Nathaniel Staples; resided at Kittery. Children :

177 1. *Nathaniel*[6], b. March, 1783.
178 2. *William*[6], d. young.
179 3. *Mary*[6], b. July 30, 1786. Married March 23, 1805, her cousin John Fogg.
180 4. *Abigail*[6], b. May 16, 1788. Married Edward Simpson.
181 5. *Olive*[6], b. April 25, 1793. Married Waite Fernald*, d. 1834.
182 6. *William*[6], b. Oct. 25, 1795; graduated at Bowdoin College; died 1820.
183 7. *Mirriam*[6], b. May 25, 1800. Married Wentworth Fernald; died ——, 1834.
184 8. *Samuel F.*[6], b. July 5, 1803. Married his cousin Mirriam S. Kennard.

—43—

JOHN[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), b. November 18, 1765 at Eliot, died May 4, 1825. Married October 21, 1778, Joanna Donald, of York (born 1766), and had children :

186 1. SOPHIA[6], b. Nov. 28, 1789; d. Dec. 23, 1823. Married Oliver Teevett, of Kittery.
187 2. JONATHAN[6], b. Sept. 4, 1790; d. at Eliot, Nov. 16, 1858. Married Sarah Knight. Resided at Eliot, Me. His children were :
188 1. OLIVE[7], b. Dec., 1813, d. , 1814.
189 2. SOPHIA[7], b. Nov., 1815. Married John Dyer.
190 3. ELIZABETH[7], b. April 19, 1818. Married Benjamin Crane.
191 4. DANIEL K.[7], b. June 13, 1820; d. 1851.
192 5. ADALINE[7], b. Aug. 18, 1822; died 1845.
193 6. JOHN W.[7], b. 1825.
194 7. EDWIN[7], b. June 19, 1827.
195 8. SARAH A.[7], b. April, 1829; d. 1842.
196 9. AUGUSTUS[7], b. Feb. 18, 1831.
197 10. HARRIET[7], b. Feb. 1833.
198 3. WILLIAM[6], b. March 10, 1793; died March 29, 1858. Married March 20, 1824, Rebecca D., daughter of Ezekiel Walker, of Boston (born Feb. 29, 1795). He resided at Eliot. His children were:

* FERNALD.—Son of William Wentworth and Waite (Salisbury) Fernald. He was son of John and Sarah (Wentworth) Fernald. Sarah was the daughter of Capt. William Wentworth and Margery Pepperell, niece of Sir Wm. Pepperell. *See Fernald note.*

199 1. REBECCA[7], b. June 25, 1826; d. Feb. 8, 1878. Married Sept. 15, 1851, Pierpont Hammond, of Eliot (b. May 25, 1828).
200 1. *Emma L.*[8], b. April 8, 1856.
201 2. GEORGE W.[7], b. July 12, 1827, at Eliot. Married Feb. 4, 1857, Isabel, daughter of Nathaniel Hanscom, of Eliot (b. April 9, 1830; d. Oct. 11, 1859).
202 1. GEORGE W.[8], b. Jan. 3, 1859; d. Oct. 11, 1880.
203 3. WILLIAM W.[7], b. Dec. 12, 1829; d. Oct. 15, 1850.
204 4. MARY[6], b. Feb. 27, 1797; d. Aug. 9, 1849. Married 1847, Stephen Green, of Eliot, manufacturer. Their children are:
205 1. *George*[7].
206 2. *Martha*[7].
207 5. HANNAH[6], b. May 8, 1799: d. Nov. 21, 1860. Married Japhet Emery, of Eliot. Child:
208 1. *John Leighton*[7].
209 6. CAROLINE T.[6], b. May 7, 1801. Married 1st, Oliver Teevett; 2d, William Raitt.
210 7. NATHANIEL D.[6], b. Nov. 21, 1803; d. Aug. 23, 1834.
211 8. OLIVER T.[6], b. Aug. 13, 1806; d. Aug. 16, 1874, at Eliot. Married 1st, Mary J. Dixon; 2d, Susan B. Kendall. He resided at New Ipswich, N. H. Farmer. Children:
212 1. MARY J.[7], b. Jan. 15, 1848. Married Chas. R. Baker.
213 2. JOHN E.[7], b. Aug. 21, 1849. Married Florence Proctor; resides Somerville, Mass. Child:
214 1. FLORENCE BELLE[8].
215 3. OLIVER W.[7], b. Oct. 5, 1851. Married Louisa Needham; resides Westminster, Mass. Children:
216 1. GUY OLIVER[8], b. Feb. 27, 1879.
217 2. FREDERICK WILLIAM[8], b. 1882.

CHILDREN OF JOHN[5] LEIGHTON.

—45—

JOHN[5] (*Samuel*[4], *John, Jr.*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born October 16, 1768, at Kittery, Me; died June 14, 1854, at Lincoln, Me. Married ———, 1795, Sarah, daughter of William Parsons*, of Alfred, Me.

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* PARSONS.—William Parsons, of Alfred, Me., son of Rev. Joseph and Frances (Usher) Parsons, of Biddeford, married Abigail Frost Blount, daughter of Rev. John Blount and granddaughter of Hon. John Frost and Mary Pepperrell (sister of Sir William). Mrs. Parsons died July 4, 1818. Their children were:

1. Joseph, born Nov. 21, 1769; married Charlotte Sargent.
2. Sarah, born Oct. 6, 1771; married *John Leighton*[5].
3. Abigail Frost, born July 12, 1773; married Daniel Lewis.

She was born Oct. 6, 1771, at Alfred; died Dec. 20, 1855, at Lincoln, Me. He first settled in the town of Shapleigh, Me., where all his children were born. He was representative from that town in 1809 to the General Assembly at Boston He visited Europe twice on business in the early part of the century, and traveled extensively in England and Scotland on foot. He was a man of strong constitution and great physical endurance. He was over six feet in height and well proportioned, and weighed 240 pounds when over 80 years of age. His children were:

218 1. SAMUEL[6], b. Nov. 27, 1796; d. Dec. 3, 1797, at Shapleigh, Me.

219 2. ABIGAIL[6], b. Feb., 1799; d. Dec. 24, 1855, at Lincoln. She m. Capt. Bradstreet Fox. Her children are:

220 1. *Joseph*[7].

221 2. *Sylvester*[7].

222 3. SARAH PARSONS[6], b. Nov. 24, 1800; d. March 25, 1881, at Lincoln.

223 4. JOHN JR.[6], b. March 4, 1802; d. Nov. 10, 1884, at Lincoln. He married Nov., 1837, at Topsham, Me., Thankful W. Godfrey. She d. May 26, 1841, at Lincoln, Me., leaving one child:

224 1. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 8, 1838, at Havre de Grace, Maryland; d. March 30, 1876, at Lincoln, Me. She married 1st, 1861, Capt. Whitehouse, who was lost at sea; 2d, Fairfield Pratt, who died 1868. She had one child:

225 1. *Grace F. Pratt*[8].

226 5. ELIZA[6], b. Aug. 11, 1804; died May 27, 1852, at Lincoln, Me. Married Thos. F. Hall, of Belfast, Me., who died November 14, 1852, at Lincoln. Her children were:

227 1. *Sarah Parsons*[7], b. July 29, 1838. Married Samuel C. Ramsdell, of Lincoln. Her children were:

228 1. *Laura E*[8], b. March 19, 1857. Married September 22, 1882, Charles E. Plumley, of Lincoln. Merchant. They had one child:

229 1. *Ralph A.*[9], died in infancy.

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4. John, born Sept. 8, 1775, at Alfred.

5. Frances Usher, born Jan. 14, 1778; married *Gen. Samuel Leighton*[5].

6. William, born Jan. 14, 1780; died Oct. 8, 1864.

7. Thomas, born Jan. 21, 1783.

8. Samuel, born March 6, 1785.

9. Dr. Usher, born Aug. 18, 1788; died Dec. 19, 1868. He was the author of the Life of Sir Wm. Pepperrell, and of many interesting memoirs and historical papers published in the Hist. and Genealogical Register. He is also the author of a narrative of the Naval Battle on Lake Erie, in which he was surgeon on the *Lawrence*, Commodore Perry's flag-ship.

230 2. *Frederick H.*[8], b. Aug. 11, 1861.
231 3. *Mabel*[8], born April 19, 1863; d Aug. 19, 1864.
232 4. *Charles A.*[8], b. April 6, 1865.
233 5. *William*[8], b. Nov. 25, 1869.
234 6. *Usher Parsons*[8], b. May 29, 1872.
235 7. *Faucett Mabel*[8], b. August 3, 1875.
236 8. *Linwood Leighton*[8], b. Aug. 1, 1878.

237 2. *Mary E.*[7], b. June 27, 1840. Married March 1st, 1860, at Bangor, Me, Merritt Jordan, Artist (born July 3, 1812; died June 4, 1877, at Auburn Me.) Their children were:

238 1. *Frank M.*[8], b. March 24, 1861.
239 2. *Rena May*[8], b. July 22, 1864.
240 3. *Georgiana*[8], b. Sept. 5, 1865. Married May 1, 1884, Clarence Averill, of Lee, Me.

241 3. *Charles F.*[7], b. April 28, 1842; d. in the army Sept. 3, 1862.

242 4. *Emma A.*[7], b. Sept. 26, 1845. Married Nov. 18, 1865, Addison P. Reed, of Lincoln Me. He died March 15, 1876. Resided at Howard City, Michigan. Their children are:

243 1. *Charles H.*[8]
244 2. *Cora C.*[8]
245 3. *Herbert*[8].
246 4. *Anna*[8].
247 5. *Frank*[8].

247 5. *John Leighton*[7], b. Nov. 23, 1847. Resides at Silver Lake, Col.

248 6. William Parsons[6], b. July 18, 1810. Residence, Lincoln, Maine.

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MARY[5] * (*Samuel*[4], *John Jr*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born Jan. 8, 1770, at Kittery, Me ; died May 30th, 1853, at the residence of her son, Joseph Jordan, at Passadumkeag, Me. Married January 22, 1789, at the home of her father Maj. Samuel Leighton, in Kittery, Joseph Jordan — third son of Judge Rishworth Jordan, of Biddeford (born February 7, 1759; settled at Hollis, Me., and died there March 2, 1820). Farmer. Residence Hollis, York Co., Maine. Their children were:

249 1. *Samuel*[6], b. Jan. 31, 1791; d. Sept. —, 1840. Married Abigail Webster, at Saco, Me.
250 2. *Rishworth*[6], b. June 27, 1796; d. June 27, 1871. Married Louisa Haley, of Scarborough, Me.
251 3. *Elizabeth*[6], b. March 20, 1798, unmarried.

* Note.—For her descendants see *Jordan Memorial* 1882, *pages* 245 to 250.

252 4. *Joseph*[6], b. Jan. 26, 1802; unmarried. Residence Passadumkeag, Maine.

253 5. *Tristam Frost*[6], b. Sept. 30, 1804. Married 1831, Abigail daughter of James Kimball, of Kennebunkport, Me. Residence, Metuchen, N. J.

254 6. *Mary A.*[6], b. Jan. 5, 1807; died Oct. 24, 1876. Married 1827, W. P. Baker, of Boston, Mass; he d. July 18, 1878.

255 7. *Jane Shannon*[6], b. Jan. 8, 1816. Married 1835, J. W. Hight, of Athens, Me.

—47—

SAMUEL[5] (*Samuel*[4], *John Jr.*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), (called Gen. Samuel), born May 25, 1771, at Kittery; died October, 1848, at Alfred, Me. Married December, 1799, Frances Usher, daughter of William Parsons, of Alfred. She was born 1778, at Alfred, and died September 18, 1865, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frances Emerson, at Pittsfield, N. H. He settled on the homestead farm of his father at Kittery, where all his children were born. He was a man of considerable prominence and influence, was representative from his district to the General Assembly at Boston in 1809; was Justice of the Peace for thirty-five years, and was appointed Judge of the Court of Sessions of York county in 1820. He was active in military affairs, having been appointed ensign (by Gov. John Hancock), August 20, 1792; colonel in 1800, and brigadier-general in June, 1813. His children born in Eliot were:

256 1. JOHN[6], b. Oct. 7, 1800; d. Oct. 21, 1821.

257 2. FRANCES[6], b. Dec. 21, 1801. Married Benj Emerson, lawyer of Pittsfield, N. H.

258 3. SAMUEL JR.[6], b. Oct. 18, 1803; d. Feb. 14, 1844.

259 4. WILLIAM PARSONS[6], b. Dec. 31, 1804; d. March, 1829, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Married 1828, Rachel Van Houten, of New York city. They had one child, b. 1829, who was drowned at Alfred, Me., 1835.

260 5. MARY[6], b. Aug. 27, 1806; d. May 12, 1884, at Norfolk, Va. Married 1839, at Alfred, Me., John H. Burney, lawyer of Charlotte, N. C. They had no children.

261 6. ONER[6], b. Feb. 19, 1808; d. Dec. 30, 1810.

262 7. DR. USHER PARSONS[6], b. March 16, 1810, at Eliot; d. Aug. 26, 1878, at Kenton, Ohio. He m. Jan. 19, 1840, Ellen Houser, of Kenton (b. Sept. 7, 1822). He graduated at Brown University in 1835, and settled at Kenton in March, 1836, as a physician, and achieved a high rank in the profession. Their children were:

263 1. SAMUEL[7], b. Nov. 19, 1840; d. May, 1841.

264 2. GEORGE[7], b. April 16, 1842. Married Sarah Parsons, of Kennebunkport, Me. (b. Nov. 21, 1849). Farmer, resides at Kenton, Ohio. Children:
265 1. ANN P.[8], b. Oct. 3, 1873.
266 2. GEORGE P.[8], b. May 23, 1876.
267 3. GRACE H.[8], b. Jan. 22, 1878.
268 3. ANN E.[7], b. June 14, 1844. Married Jan. 5, 1865, George E. Gregg. Resides at Pittsfield, N. H. Child:
269 1. *Frances L.*[8]
270 4. ELIZABETH[7], b. June, 1846; d. April, 1848.
271 5. MARTHA ELLEN[7], b. April 18, 1848. Married Dec. 7, 1871, Benj. F. Bronson, of Patch Grove. Wis. (b. Sept. 23, 1841). Merchant. Residence Kenton, Ohio. Children:
272 1. *Leighton Jay*[8], b. Sept. 1, 1872.
273 2. *Usher Clarence*[8], b. Dec. 16, 1877.
274 3. *Edward Foster*[8], b. Dec. 17, 1879; d. March 18, 1881.
275 4. *Benj. Alcot*[8], b. May 8, 1883.
276 8. ONER[6], b. July 2, 1812; d. May 31, 1871, at Kenton, Ohio. Married Dr. William Jones, of Kenton.
277 9. ANN BELL[6], b. March 1, 1814; d. April 11, 1843.
278 10. GEORGE FROST BLUNT[6], b. July 21, 1816, at Eliot. Married Aug. 29, 1849, Emily H., daughter of Col. Joseph Glidden, of New Castle, Me. Resides at Norfolk, Va. He was a member of the teacher's class in the Boston Academy of Music, 1836 to 1840. Entered mercantile pursuits in Alfred, Me., 1844, but in 1845 removed to Wilmington, N. C. In Jan., 1850, removed to Georgetown, S. C. He was a member of the Town Council of Georgetown. He removed to Norfolk in 1866, became president of the Norfolk Horticultural and Pomological Society in 1867 and still holds that position (1884). In 1869 he was made vice-president for Virginia of the American Pomological Society, which he still holds. No children.

—48—

ABIGAIL[5] (*Samuel*[4], *John*, *Jr.*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), b. November 19, 1772, at Kittery. Married January 10, 1793, Timothy Lancton, son of Rev. Samuel Lancton, of York, Me. Their children were:

279 1. *Samuel Leighton*[6], resided at Boston.
280 2. *Hannah*[6], resided at Lebanon, Me.

—49—

SARAH FROST[5] (*Samuel*[4], *John Jr.*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born May 25, 1774; d. Oct. 22, 1869. Married Feb, 1, 1795, Joshua Bragdon (born July 23, 1767). Residence Wells, Me. Their children were:

282 1. *Elizabeth P.*[6], b. June 6, 1796; d. April, 1861.

283 2. *George*[6], b. July 8, 1798; d. Feb. 17, 1823.
284 3. *Samuel Leighton*[6], b. July 21, 1800. Married Sept., 1827, Mary A. Pope, of Wells, Me. Resides at Wells. Children:
285 1. *George P.*[7], b. July 24, 1828; d. Aug. 25, 1828.
286 2. *Samuel W. C.*[7], b Dec. 20, 1830; d. Dec. 30, 1849.
287 3. *Joseph*[7], b. March 23, 1832; d. April 12, 1832.
288 4. *Joseph C.*[7], b. June 4, 1834.
289 5. *John S.*[7], b. Feb. 3, 1835; d. April 2, 1866.
290 6. *Joshua*[7], b. Jan. 10, 1838; d. Oct. 30, 1841.
291 4. *Oliver*[6], b. Sept. 3, 1802; d. Dec. 2, 1820.
292 5. *Joshua*[6], b. June 5, 1806; d. Jan. 21, 1875.
293 6. *Joseph*[6], b. Dec. 1, 1808; d. Jan. 31, 1831.
294 7. *Mary J.*[6], b. March 1, 1812; d. Aug. 3, 1846. Married, Jan. 8, 1838, Capt. James Winn, Jr.
295 8. *Clara P.*[6], b May 2, 1817. Married, April 9, 1840, Israel Kimball, of Wells. He was appointed by President Lincoln, an officer of the revenue department. Residence, Washington, D. C. and Portsmouth, N. H. Their children were:
296 1. *Sarah D.*[7], b. April 14, 1841.
297 2. *George G.*[7], b. Feb. 28, 1843. Married, July 8, 1876, Florence Orton.
298 3. *Clara E.*[7], b. May 27, 1846. Married, Nov. 23, 1869, W. W. Chapman of Kittery.
299 4. *Mary L.*[7], b. Nov. 2, 1848; Married, Sept. 1, 1875, Charles M. Butler, of New Albany, Ind.
300 5. *Israel Jr.*[7], b. Feb. 21, 1855. Married, Feb. 17, 1878, Lottie C. Lapham.
301 6. *Helen Knight*[7], b. Aug. 2, 1860 Married, March 19, 1885, at Washington, D. C., William Wilson Wishart.

—51—

JANE[5] (*Samuel*[4], *John Jr*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born June 25, 1779, at Kittery; died October, 1870. Married June, 1799, Peletiah[5] Ricker, son of Joseph and Deborah (Wentworth) Ricker. He died December 14, 1842. They lived at Parsonsfield, Me. Their children were:

302 1. *Mary*[6], b. April 20, 1802. Married her cousin John H. Ricker.
303 2. *Abigail F.*[6], b July 21, 1804. Married George Hilton.
304 3. *Julia Ann*[6], b. Feb. 12, 1806. Married Hiram Noble Tripp. Residence Alfred Me.
305 4. *Samuel Leighton*[6], b, Dec. 18, 1808. Married April 26, 1846, Elizabeth Wentworth (b. Nov. 10, 1813), daughter of Tappan and Dorothy (Wentworth). Farmer. Residence Parsonsfield, Me.
306 5. *Betsey H.*[6], b. March 28, 1822; d. June 9, 1831.

—52—

GEORGE[5] (*Samuel*[4] *John Jr.*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born February 27, 1782. He left home when about 20 years of age, to visit Newport, R. I. There is no trace of him after that time.

—53—

HANNAH[5] (*Samuel*[4], *John Jr.*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), b. December 7, 1783; died March 12, 1846, at York, Me. She married Maj. Wm. McIntyre, of York, Me., 1809, who died Dec. 13, 1859. He was a farmer, and resided at York. Their children were:

307 1. *Matilda*[6], b. Dec. 12, 1810. Married Nov. 14, 1833, Charles Keyes, who d. Sept. 25, 1879.
308 2. *Sylvester*[6], b. June 26, 1812. Married Nov. 7, 1843, Rhoda McIntyre.
309 3. *William B.*[6], b. June 25, 1814; d. Nov., 1850.
310 4. *Sophia J.*[6], b. March 19, 1816; d. Sept. 19, 1857. Married Charles Came, who d. Nov. 24, 1861.
311 5. *John B.*[6], b. May 12, 1818; d. Sept. 20, 1873.
312 6. *Rhoda L.*[6], b. Aug., 1820; d. Sept. 27, 1862. Married Jarius Came, who d. Dec. 23, 1858.
313 7. *Eveline*[6], b. 1822. Married Jeremiah Paul.
314 8. *Harriet*[6], b. Oct. 16, 1824. Married Amos McIntyre
315 9. *Oliver B.*[6], b. Jan. 10, 1827; d. Jan. 30, 1850.

DESCENDANTS OF TOBIAS[5] LEIGHTON.

—54—

TOBIAS[5] (*Tobias*[4], *Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born 1764, at Kittery, York county, Me. He died at Cape Ann, Mass., about the year 1800, leaving a wife and two or three children. This is all we know of him.

—55—

WILLIAM[5] (*Tobias*[4], *Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born November 27, 1766; died June 29, 1844, at Dexter, Me. He married 1st, Rebecca Scribner, of Kittery; 2d, Sarah Favor. She was born July 4, 1777; died December 24, 1852, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. B. F. Morrill. He resided for the greater portion of his life at Harmony, Me., removing to Dexter only a few years before his death. His children were, by his first wife:

316 1. DAUGHTER[6], d. in infancy.

59 6. Betsey[5], b. Oct. 19, 1777; d. young.
60+ 7. Samuel[5], b. July 14, 1780.
61+ 8. Susannah[5], b. Aug. 20, 1783.
62+ 9. Charles[5], b. Sept. 2, 1785.
63 10. Mary[5], b. July 13, 1788; d. at Harmony, 1806, unmarried.

Children of Deacon William[5] Leighton.

—35—

WILLIAM[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1], born April 29, 1751; died December 22, 1811. Married January 5, 1778, Mirriam, daughter of Capt. Dennis Fernald* of Kittery. She was a woman of great personal attractions in her youth, and in later years noted for her intelligence and strong womanly character as wife and mother. She was a granddaughter of Capt. Andrew Pepperrell the brother of Sir William Pepperrell. She died March 5, 1820.

He was a large landholder and farmer. To this he added a considerable business as tanner and currier, at a time when the slow

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* Fernald.—Captain Dennis Fernald, son of Capt. Tobias and Mary (Mendum) Fernald, married Oct. 9, 1750, Sarah, daughter of Captain Charles[4] and Sarah (Pepperrell) Frost. He died Aug. 2, 1785, she died Aug. 24, 1804, leaving:

1. Dennis, born June 24, 1751; died April 5, 1755.
2. Andrew Pepperrell, born Feb. 26, 1753; died May 18, 1821.
3. Charles, born Feb. 1, 1755; died Feb. 4, 1778.
4. Dennis, born Sept. 29, 1757.
5. Mirriam, born Dec. 12, 1760; married William Leighton.
6. Sarah, born Dec. 24, 1763; married James Johnson.
7. Mollie, born Jan. 26, 1766; married Oct. 12, 1789, Ralph T. Jordan.
8. Robert, born March 6, 1768; settled in Shapleigh, Me.
9. Margery, born June 24, 1770; died unmarried.

Sarah Pepperrell wife of Charles Frost[4], was a daughter of Captain Andrew and Jane (Eliot) Pepperrell, and was born Dec. 14, 1708; married Sept. 12, 1723. The sister of Sarah was Margery, born March 25, 1712, who married Capt. William son of Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth, the royalist. They were the only children of Capt. Andrew Pepperrell, the brother of Sir William. Jane Eliot (wife of Captain Andrew Pepperrell) was a daughter of Robert Eliot of New Castle, who was an eminent merchant and member of the Provincial Council of New Hampshire for many years prior to 1700 and was sister of Robert Eliot of Kittery, graduate of Harvard college, 1701. It is from this Robert *Eliot* that the town of Eliot takes its name, as do many of his descendants in the Leighton, Frost and connected families.

process of tanning required two or three years. He was also engaged largely in the transportation of goods from Portsmouth (there was no bridge then) to *Leighton's Fort*, Eliot in gondolas, and thence into the back country of Maine and New Hampshire by ox teams which he employed in large numbers. His business was extensive in all these industries, and he owned lands and mill properties in Eliot, Shapleigh, Alfred and other towns. He was prominent in all town affairs—progressive and enterprising, and for the period a man of large wealth. He resided at Eliot.

His children were:

64 1. MIRRIAM[6], b. December 30, 1778. Married 1798, Cotton Chase of York, Me. Resided York, Me. She d. Her children were :

65 1. *Josiah*[7], b. Nov. 3, 1799; d. July 24, 1853. Married Mary Bane.

66 2. *William*[7], b. Nov. 7, 1802; d. Sept. 12, 1844. Married Harriet Perkins.

67 3. *Mirriam*[7], b. Nov. 27, 1807; d. Sept. 12, 1838.

68 4. *Cotton*[7], b. Aug. 10, 1809; d. Feb. 14, 1874. Married Deborah Stewart, of Wells.

69 5. *Charles*[7], b. June 3, 1811; d. Aug. 9, 1814.

70 6. *Edward*[7], b. Jan. 15, 1814; d. Aug. 14, 1864. Married Louisa Bragdon, of York.

71 7. *Charles*[7], b. May 22, 1819. Married Mary Plaisted of York.

72 8. *Sally J.*[7], b. Dec., 1821; d. Sept., 1823.

73 2. MARY[6], b. Nov. 20, 1780; d. March 27, 1873. Married Benj. Kennard of Eliot, July 14, 1805. Their children were :

74 1. *William Leighton*[7], b. May 25, 1806. Married Mary E. Frost, June 6, 1832. She d. Jan. 14, 1879. Their children were:

75 1. *Edward A.*[8], b. July 16, 1833.

76 2. *Emily F.*[8], b. Feb. 21, 1835.

77 3. *Sarah A.*[8], b. May 10, 1838.

78 4. *Clara B.*[8], b. May 20, 1840.

79 5. *Charles W.*[8], b. July 20, 1842.

80 6. *Lizzie M.*[8], b. Aug. 9, 1845.

81 7. *George E.*[8], b. April 2, 1849; d. July 24, 1850.

82 8. *George F.*[8], b. June 20, 1851.

83 9. *Frank E.*[8], b. Jan. 10, 1857.

84 2. *Elizabeth*[7], b. Nov. 13, 1808. Married Stephen Green.

85 3. *Mirriam L.*[7], b. Dec. 18, 1811. Married Samuel Staples.

86 4. *Margaret*[7], b. June 16, 1815. Married Moses Goodwin.

87 5. *Benjamin*[7], b. Oct. 15, 1818; unmarried.

88 6. *Sarah*[7], b. Jan. 19, 1823; d. in infancy.
89 3. SARAH[6], b. Aug. 13, 1782; d. Dec. 15, 1863. Married Capt. William Harrold, who died without children. Married 2d, March 15, 1815, Samuel Bradbury, of York, Me. Their children were:
90 1. *Charles Leighton*[7], b. Dec. 20, 1815; d. Feb. 17, 1882. Married Jan. 14, 1838, at Dover, N. H., Hannah Bearbridge. He lived at Charlestown, Mass.
91 2. *Samuel Andrew*[7], b. April 15, 1817. Married Sept. 17, 1840, Louisa Wild. Married 2d, Mary Walworth, of Cleveland, Ohio.
92 3. *Mirriam Sarah*[7], b. June 20, 1819. Married Nov. 5, 1843, John Terry.
93 4. *Cotton-Chase*[7], b. Aug. 18, 1822. Married May 28, 1848, Rebecca Brewer. Married 2d, Anna E. Bancroft, of Boston, Mass.
94 5. *John William*[7], b. Dec. 12, 1827. Married Nov. 22, 1856, Anna E. Wells of Petersburgh, Va. Residence Petersburgh, Va.
95 4. WILLIAM[6], b. Sept. 21, 1784; d. at St. Ubes, Portugal. Unmarried.
96 5. MARGERY[6], b. May 9, 1788; d. 1838, at Eliot. Married Sept. 17, 1810, William Kennard of Eliot, Maine; he d. 1839. Farmer. Residence Eliot. Their children were:
97 1. *William Leighton*[7], b. July 29, 1811. Printer. Residence Cambridge, Mass.
98 2. *Benjamin*[7], b. July 6, 1818. Married July 13, 1844, at West Springfield, Mass., Lydia A. Kneeland. Printer. Residence Cambridge. Children:
99 1. *Marion Isabelle*[8], b. June 15, 1845; d. April 12, 1848.
100 2. } twin daughters d. in infancy.
101 3. }
102 4. *Benjamin C.*[8], b. May 30, 1849. Married at Meriden, Conn., Justina C. Baldwin. Clerk. Residence Meriden, Conn. His children are:
103 1. *Helen-May*[9], b. Oct. 18, 1876.
104 2. *Benjamin Leighton*[9], b. Dec. 22, 1878.
105 5. *Charles Irving*[8], b. Dec. 22, 1852; d. 1857.
106 6. *Eva Josephine*[8], b. Dec., 1855; d. 1857.
107 7. *Elizabeth Anna*[8], b. May 10, 1858; unmarried.
108 3. *Caroline Rebecca*[7], m. George M. Bernard of Cincinnati, Ohio.
109 6. JONATHAN[6], b. July 7, 1790; d. Sept., 1790.
110 7. ABIGAIL[6], b. Aug. 4, 1791; d. July 24, 1825. Married, July 26, 1821, at Eliot, Ralph T. Jordan, Jr., of Biddeford. Her children were:
111 1. *Abigail*[7], b. Sept., 1823; d. July 24, 1825.
112 2. *Abigail*[7], b. July 21, 1825; d. August 4, 1825.

113 8. ANDREW[6], b. June 9, 1793, at Eliot; d. Aug. 31, 1882. Married January, 1814, Sarah C., daughter of William Odiorne,* of Portsmouth, N. H. (b. March, 1794; d. July 6, 1868, at Eliot). He was an intelligent farmer, a great reader lover of books, and kept up with the times in all public affairs. He frequently represented his district in the State Legislature, and was State Senator for a number of years. He was the first Free Soil Senator in the Maine Legislature. Residence, Eliot, Maine. His children were:

114 1. WILLIAM W.[7], b. Dec. 26, 1815; married, Sept. 2, 1844, Susan, daughter of Moses Hall, of Auburn, New Hampshire. Manufacturer of Edge Tools. Residence, Manchester, New Hampshire He served an apprenticeship with Samuel G. Underhill, tool manufacturer, Boston, and carried on the business at Auburn, New Hampshire, for thirteen years. He held various offices of trust and was Representative in the Legislature. Subsequently he carried on the same business in Manchester for seven years. He was foreman in the Amoskeag Axe Works for eight years, and of the Underhill Edge Tool Manufactory, Nashua, New Hampshire, for five years. His children are:

115 1. ISABEL K.[8], b. Feb. 7, 1846, at Auburn, New Hampshire.

116 2. CHARLES O.[8], b. May 13, 1851, at Manchester, New Hampshire. Resides at Newark, New Jersey.

117 2. MIRRIAM[7], b. May 7, 1819; d. Nov. 9, 1876. Married, Nov. 27, 1849, William Hill, of Eliot. Children:

118 1. *Ella Bruce*[8], b. Sept. 19, 1850. Married, Nov. 29, 1877, Homer H. Hobbs, of Berwick. Children:

119 1. *Grace*[9], b. Dec. 2, 1878.

120 2. *Miriam*[9], b. May 3, 1884.

121 2. *John Fremont*[8], b. Oct. 29, 1855. Married, May 19, 1880, Lizzie G., daughter of Hon. P. O. Vickery, of Augusta, Maine. Resides at Augusta, Maine, and has one child:

122 1. *Percey*[9], b. March 16, 1881.

123 3. *Lizzie Ransom*[8], b. March 23, 1857. Married Dec. 18, 1883, W. L. Hobbs, of Dover, New Hampshire.

124 4. *Howard*[8], b. Dec. 5, 1861; d. Jan. 2, 1863.

125 3. LUCY[7], b. May 6, 1821; married Timothy Ferguson. Married 2d, Geo. M. Stevens, of Andover, New Hampshire. Resides at Petersboro, New Hampshire.

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*ODIORNE—William Odiorne was the grandson of Jotham Odiorne of New Castle who married Mehitable Cutts, daughter of Robert Cutts of Kittery, Dec. 29, 1725.

126 4. CHARLES[7], b. June 9, 1822. Physician. Resides at Sinking Springs, Highland County, Ohio.

127 5. AUGUSTUS LORD[7], b. Nov. 2, 1825. Civil and Mining Engineer. Resides at Iowa Hill, California.

128 6. CHARLOTTE LORD[7], b. Oct. 25, 1829; d. July 21, 1847.

129 7. MARY H.[7], b. Sept. 24, 1831. Married William Pool, of Saco, Maine. Resides at Seattle, Washington Territory.

130 8. CATHERINE[7], b. March 10, 1834. Married Eli Lamprey. Resides at Newburyport, Mass. They have one child:

131 1. *Catherine M.*[8]

132 9. SARAH H.[7], b. March 22, 1839; m. 1859, H. Frank Donnell, of Wells, Me., and resides in East Boston; their children are:

133 1. *Augustus*[8], b. Dec. 28, 1861.

134 2. *Maria K.*[8], b. Nov. 11, 1866.

135 3. *Virgillian*[8], b. Sept. 25, 1873.

136 4. *Edgar E.*[8], b. May 12, 1882.

137 9. CHARLES[6], b. March 4, 1795; d. at New Orleans, La., 1821.

138 10. NATHANIEL[6], b. Sept. 22, 1797; d. at sea, 1845.

139 11. ELIZABETH[6], b. March 14, 1800. Married Washington Remick, of Eliot.

140 12. ELIOT[6], b. June 20, 1802, at Kittery now Eliot, Me.; d. Jan. 15, 1868, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Married, March 23, 1831, at Boston, Elizabeth A., daughter of John Nason* of Eliot (b. March 23, 1810; d. April 19, 1883).

At the age of 17 he went to Portsmouth, N. H., where he remained until about 1825, then removing to Boston. In 1832 he settled in Cambridge. In 1836 he engaged in business in Cincinnati, visiting that city annually until 1844, when he finally removed with his family to that city. He remained in active business as a merchant in that city until his death in January, 1868. He was a man of great energy, of high personal character, with a scrupulous sense of personal and mercantile honor, and was held in great respect throughout his entire life. His children were:

141 1. CHARLES HENRY[7], b. April 6, 1832, at Cambridge, Mass., d. Aug. 9, 1866, at Cincinnati. Married, Sept. 8, 1863, Mary Floyd. Children:

142 1. ALICE[8], b. May 28, 1864.

143 2. CHARLES[8], b. July 7, 1866; d. May 18, 1868.

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* NASON.—John Nason born April 19, 1775, died Oct. 30, 1830, married Aug. 17, 1802, Mary H. Tetherly (born Jan. 4, 1780). He was a son of James and Lydia (Kennard) Nason, born 1745, died Feb. 16, 1811. He was a descendant of Richard Nason, who signed the submission to Massachusetts in 1652, and had a grant of land in 1654 of 200 acres.

144 2. GEORGE ELIOT[7], b. March 7, 1835, at Cambridge, Mass. Married at St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 21, 1862, Isabella, daughter of Hon. Hudson E. Bridge, of St. Louis (b. Oct. 21, 1841), residence St. Louis. Removing to Cincinnati in October, 1844, was educated there. He studied law and at the age of 21 was admitted to the bar in the state and United States courts. Removed to St. Louis in 1858, he entered upon his profession in that city and was City Counsellor. In 1861 he took an active part in organizing the Union troops, serving under Gen. Lyon as lieutenant in 3d Mo. Reserves; served afterwards as major in the 5th and 12th Mo. Cavalry, and colonel of the 7th Enrolled Mo. Infantry. He was in 1862 in command of the city under Maj. Gen. Halleck and provost marshal general of the St. Louis Division in the Missouri district. Resuming his profession at the close of the war, he became chief counsel of the Missouri Pacific railroad and other corporations; was admitted in the Supreme Court of the United States, and continued to practice in the State and United States Courts, chiefly in railroad and corporation cases, until 1874, when he retired from his profession to enter upon mercantile pursuits. Col. Leighton has, since 1874, been president of the Mercantile Bank, a director in the Central Elevator Company, in the St. Louis Bridge Company, in the St. Charles Bridge Company, president of the Tudor Iron Works, and is now (1884) president of the Bridge & Beach Manufacturing Company. He is also president of the Missouri Historical Society, in which he takes an active interest, and an honorary member of several other state societies; a member of the Board of Directors of Washington University, of the Board of Control of the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, and a trustee of Bellefontaine cemetery. He is vice-president of the St. Louis Commercial Club, and a director in several railway, banking, trust and manufacturing companies. He is also a member of the Union League Club, in New York, and of the Bar Association of St. Louis. He has been prominent in various educational and benevolent organizations, and has delivered a number of addresses and published a number of reports and papers, chiefly upon municipal or historical subjects. He possesses one of the largest private libraries in the West, and the department especially relating to the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi Valley under the French and Spanish dominion, collected by him with great care in this country and in Europe, is believed to be the most extensive upon that subject in the country. He has one child:

145 1. GEORGE BRIDGE[8], b. July 19, 1864, at St. Louis, Mo. Studied in St. Louis, New York and Paris, and entered Harvard University, 1884 (class of 1888).

146 3. HORACE M.[7], b Dec. 29, 1843, at Cambridge, Mass.; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, 1844. Married, May 28, 1868, Lillie May Hervey (b. Feb. 20, 1850). Merchant, residence Cincinnati. He entered the Union army at the age of 18 as lieutenant in the 3d Missouri Infantry, and served with the 14th Army Corps (Gen. Sherman) in the Vicksburg, Tennessee and Georgia campaigns. His children are:

147 1. HORACE ELIOT[8], b. June 11, 1869.

148 2. NATHANIEL[8], b. May 20, 1875.

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CATHARINE[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born August 29, 1752, at Kittery, Me.; died May 25, 1810. Married November 17, 1768, at Kittery, Dependence Shapleigh, of Kittery (born 1744; died Dec. 6, 1812). He was an enterprising and active merchant at Eliot. Their children were:

149 1. *John*[6], b. March 16, 1769; d. April 1, 1847.

150 2. *Mary*[6], b. Nov. 9, 1770. Married, Oct. 5, 1788, Maj. Joseph Frost.*

151 3. *Sarah*[6], b. Feb. 28, 1773. Married Oct. 16, 1792, Stephen Toby.

152 4. *William*[6], b. March 2, 1775; d. May 22, 1859.

153 5. *Dorcas*[6], b. Dec. 3, 1776; d. 1777.

154 6. *Nicholas*[6], b. May 9, 1778; d. May 22, 1844.

155 7. *Dorcas*[6], b. Aug. 2, 1780; d. Dec. 1, 1840.

156 8. *Dependence Jr.*[6], b. Sept. 23, 1782.

157 9. *Alice*[6], b. Feb. 25, 1785; m. Moses Goodwin.

158 10. *Tobias*[6], b. May 28, 1787; d. Nov. 3, 1819.

159 11. *James*[6], b. May 20, 1789; d. young.

160 12. *Catherine*[6], b. Sept. 26, 1790; d. May 25, 1810.

161 13. *James*[6], b. March 29, 1793; d. Dec. 2, 1875.

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SARAH[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born November 2, 1753. Married December 16, 1773, at Eliot, Capt. William Raitt. Their children were:

162 1. *John*[6], m. —— March.

163 2. *William*[6], resided at Saco.

164 3. *George*[6], m. —— Shorey.

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* NOTE.—Son of John Frost (see *Frost note*).

165 4. *Isabel*[6], m. William Shapleigh.
166 5. *Sarah*[6], m. James Jenkins.
167 6. *Mirriam*[6], m. Mark Remick.
168 7. *Olive*[6], m. Joseph Emery.

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MARY[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born May 17, 1755. Married November 12, 1772, John, son of John H. Bartlett. They had two sons:

169 1. *John*[6], lived and died at Shapleigh, Me.
170 2. *William*[6], lived and died at Shapleigh, Me.

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ABIGAIL[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born April 8, 1757, at Eliot; died September, 1840. Married October 17, 1776, John Fogg, of Eliot, born Sept. 17, 1750; died April 8, 1827. Their children were:

171 1. *Abigail*[6], b. Dec. 22, 1777; d. March 22, 1825.
172 2. *Elizabeth*[5], b. Feb., 1780. Married Nov. 28, 1799, Nathaniel Hammond.
173 3. *John*[6], b. Feb. 8, 1783. Married March 28, 1805, his cousin Mary Staples.
174 4. *Mary*[6], b. Aug. 23, 1785. Married March 17, 1814, Samuel Kennard, of Litchfield, N. H.
169 5. *James*[6], b. July 21, 1788; d. Oct. 25, 1798.
170 6. *William*[6],* b. Nov. 3, 1790. Married June 16, 1821, Betsey D. Hill.
171 7. *Joseph*[6], b. March 3, 1793; d. Aug. 4, 1874, } unmarried.
172 8. *Nancy*[6], b. March 29, 1795; d. May 21, 1857, }
173 9. *Mirriam*[6], b. Oct. 3, 1797; d. April 21, 1883. Married Dec. 26, 1825, Nathaniel Kennard.

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JONATHAN[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born January 17, 1760; died November, 2, 1782, at West Point, N. Y., while serving in the army of the Revolution.

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EUNICE[5] (*William*[4], *William*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born August 13, 1761; died ——, 1842. Married November 26, 1778, John Stacy, of Kittery.

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* Fogg.—William[6], was the father of Dr. John S. H. Fogg of Boston (Bowdoin 1844, Harvard, 1850) member of the New England Hist. Gen. Soc., the Virginia Hist. Soc. and corresponding member of the Maine Hist. Soc.

317 2. WILLIAM[6], d. at the age of 21. He was a young man of great promise.

By his second wife:

318 3. REBECCA[6], b. March 25, 1797; d. May 25, 1845, at Dexter, Me. Married December 6, 1817, Calvin Copeland, of Dexter, who d. Aug. 7, 1862. His children were:

319 1. *Calvin Jr.*[7], b. Sept. 29, 1819; d. 1878. Married 1842, Sarah Conant. Residence Dexter, Me.
320 2. *Francis R.*[7], b. Dec. 18, 1821; d. Feb. 26, 1857.
321 3. *William L.*[7], b. Jan. 8, 1824. Married 1846, Sarah Foss.
322 4. *Milton*[7], b. March 25, 1829. Married Mary F. Foster, 1854.
323 5. *Erwin F.*[7], b. Sept. 13, 1832. Married Nov. 21, 1855, Eliza Russell.
324 6. *Sarah E.*[7], b. Aug. 13, 1834. Married Isaac B. Atwood, 1854.
325 7. *Malcolm H.*[7], b. March 5, 1840.

326 4. NANCY[6], d. in infancy.
327 5. ELIZA[6], d. in infancy.
328 6. IVORY[6], b. Nov. 4, 1810. While studying for the ministry he was accidentally drowned, 1840.
329 7. SARAH A.[6], b. Dec. 12, 1814. Married March 16, 1834, B. F. Morrill, of Dexter. Resides at Howard, Minn. Their children were:

330 1. *Henry L.*[7], b. April 4, 1836.
331 2. *William F.*[7], b. Dec. 1, 1837; d. Oct., 1839.
332 3. *Mary E.*[7], b. Aug. 2, 1839.
333 4. *Sarah*[7], b. July 18, 1841; d. Oct. 20, 1878.
334 5. *Charles Leighton*[7], b. Feb. 13, 1845. Serving in the Union army, he d. at Little Rock, Ark., March, 1865.
335 6. *Benj. F.*[7], b. April 21, 1848; d. Dec. 17, 1874.
336 7. *David B.*[7], b. Aug. 27, 1849; d. Feb 3, 1876.
337 8. *A. P.*[7], b. Oct. 18, 1853; d. March 29, 1854.

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STEPHEN[5] (*Tobias*[4], *Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born April 19, 1769, at Kittery, Me.; died January 28, 1848, at Dexter, Me. Married February 19, 1798, Hannah Sawyer, of Bluehills, Me. She died November 3, 1857, at Dexter. Resided at Dexter. Their children were:

338 1. JOHN S.[6], b. Sept. 18, 1800; d. June 7, 1840. Married Jan. 1, 1840, Isabella Sawyer, of Standish, Me.
339 2. TOBIAS[6], b. April 4, 1802. Married March, 1829, Betsey Tucker, of Corinna, Me. Died 1879. His children were:
340 1. SUSAN F.[7], b. Aug. 14, 1831; d. Sept., 1857.

341 2. HENRY J.[7], b. April 28, 1833; d. May, 1867. Married June 1, 1858, Althea Bigelow of Corinna, Me. One child.
342 1. SUSAN F.[8], b. Dec. 4, 1858; d. Oct. 7, 1862.
343 2. HARRY[8], b. Nov., 1862.
344 3. ISABEL[6] (twin with Mary), b. April 20, 1804. Married at Athens, Me., January 15, 1826, David Morill, of Reedfield, Me (born March 4, 1802; died Sept. 23, 1848, at Dexter, Me.) Children were:
345 1. *Mary Ann*[7], b. Oct. 4, 1826; d. Feb. 16, 1841.
346 2. *Louisa I.*[7], b. Nov. 16, 1831; died Sept. 7, 1869.
347 3. *Abigail E.*[7], b. April 30, 1834; died May 22, 1858.
348 4. *Electa*[7], b. May 16, 1839; d. June 17, 1853.
349 5. *Samuel*[7], b. May 4, 1843.
350 4. MARY[6] (twin with Isabel), b. April 20, 1804; d. Nov. 26, 1854. Married April 21, 1840, Robert Sampson, of Dexter, Me. Their children were:
351 1. *Mary J.*[7], b. Feb. 26, 1841; d. June 3, 1854.
352 2. *Hannah E.*[7], born April 22, 1842.
353 3. *George*[7], b. Jan. 1844; died Oct., 1845.
354 4. *George*[7], b. Jan., 1846; d. May, 1866.
355 5. STEPHEN JR.[6], b. Nov. 24. 1806; d. March 24, 1883. Married, April 28, 1839, Nellie Webster Puffer (born February 10, 1815). Their children were:
356 1. *Daniel P.*[7], b. Jan. 30, 1840; d. May 10, 1870. Married Hannah Moore, Feb. 3, 1865.
357 2. *Chloe*[7], b. Oct. 4, 1841. Married, Dec. 1, 1872, at Garland, Me., J. Wilson Barron, who was murdered at Dexter, Feb. 23, 1878. He was treasurer of the Savings Bank, at Dexter, and lost his life in defense of the bank.
358 1. *Wilson*[8], b. May 18, 1876.
359 6. HANNAH[6], b. Dec. 15, 1810; d. Nov. 18, 1874. Married, Feb., 1833, Joseph B. Elder, of Dexter, Me. Their children were:
360 1. *Charles H.*[7], born Dec. 16, 1834; died Oct. 20, 1875. Married Ellura Weymouth, Feb. 7, 1863.
361 2. *William C.*[7], b. Feb., 1837; m. Nov. 11, 1866, A. M. Whitney.
382 3. *Joseph J.*[7], b. April 1843; d. Aug. 20, 1862.
363 7. SEBA FRENCH[6], b. March 3, 1813, at Dexter, Me.; d. Aug. 23, 1857, at Bangor, Me. Married Nancy, daughter of Stephen Jones, born at Falmouth, Me., January 27, 1824. Their children were:
364 1. *Stephen A.*[7], b. Sept. 24, 1843. Enlisted in Second Maine Regiment; killed at the battle of Balls Bluff July 21, 1861.
365 2. *Hiram L.*[7], b. Dec. 25, 1846; d May 21, 1857.
366 3. *Eliza E.*[7], b. Dec. 11, 1848. Married Dec. 15, 1882, C. H. Foss, of Dexter, Me.

367 4. *George W.*[7], b. Oct. 26, 1850, at Dexter. Married, Nov. 11, 1875, MattieWoodbury of Herman, Me. Residence Bangor, Me. Child.
368 1. *Walter E.*[8], b. Bangor, Oct. 20, 1880.
369 5. *Charles Sumner*[7], b. Oct. 7, 1855. Resides Bangor, Maine.

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JAMES[5] (*Tobias*[4], *Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born Jan. 10, 1772, at Kittery, Me.; died July 27, 1827, at Harmony, Me. Married May, 1802, Betsey, daughter of Jonathan and Abby Quinby, of Athens, Me. She was born March 10, 1782, at Brentwood, N. H., and died January 9, 1863, at Winchester, Ill. Their children were:

370 1 MARY[6], b. at Harmony, Me., May 18, 1803; d. March 17, 1865, at Manchester, Ill. Married, Aug., 1828, John Dore of Athens, Me. Residence, Manchester, Ill. Their children were:
371 1. *Hosea*[7], born August 16, 1829; d. Oct., 1864. Married, 1852, Margaret, daughter of John Robinson, of Manchester, Ill. Children were:
372 1. *Catherine*[8] b. April, 1852.
373 2. *Horace*[8], b. Oct. 1, 1855.
374 3. *John*[8], b. Oct. 1, 1857.
375 4. *Frederick*[8], b. Nov., 1859; d. 1868.
376 5. *Mary*[8], b. May 1, 1864.
377 2. *Hannah*[7], b. Sept. 22, 1831; d. 1850.
378 3. *Angeline*[7], b. Sept., 1833; d. 1837.
379 4. *Martha*[7], b. June 15, 1839; d. April, 1852.
380 2. JONATHAN[6], b. Oct. 6, 1804, at Harmony, Me.; d. Jan. 6, 1837, at Manchester, Ill Married Aug. 1835, Susan Baldwin. He was educated at Bloomfield Academy, Me., and became an accomplished classical scholar. In 1825, he went to Suffolk County, Virginia, as a private tutor. In 1827, he returned to Maine and studied medicine, graduating at Bowdoin College in 1830. He went to Illinois in 1831; was assistant surgeon through the Black Hawk War, and at the close was surgeon in United States Army attached to the garrison at Fort Snelling until 1833, when he returned to Manchester and practiced his profession until his death in 1837. He was a man of cultivated and refined taste, and an active student. He left no children.
381 3. JAMES JR.[6], b. May 20, 1806. Married, Dec., 1831, Ann, daughter of James Hall, of Monson, Me. James Leighton, Jr., was a graduate in medicine from Bowdoin College, May, 1831, and practised several years in Monson, Me. After his brother's death (1837) he removed to Manchester, Ill., with his wife and three children. He was in

the Legislature in 1844–45. After forty years of continuous practice he retired from his profession and devoted his attention to farming and other interests. His children are:

382 1. James M.[7], b. Sept. 23, 1832, at Monson, Me. Married 1856, Mary, daughter of John Robinson, of Manchester, Ill. Merchant. Children:

383 1. James[8], b. Oct., 1857.

384 2. Emily[8], b. Jan., 1860.

385 3. George[8], b. March 1, 1862.

386 2. Emily[7], b. Dec., 1834; d. 1858.

387 3. Horace[7], b. Oct., 1835. Married 1864, Martha Husted, of Manchester Ill. Merchant. Child:

388 1. Rosa[8], b. Oct. 1865; d. 1870.

389 4. Catherine[7], b. March 20, 1838, at Manchester, Ill. Married 1856, Nathan Pegram, of Lincoln, Ill. Their children are:

390 1. Edward[8], b. Jan., 1857.

391 2. Mary H.[8], b. Jan., 1860. Married Albert Sommers of Decatur, Ill., 1880. One child:

1. *Charles*[9].

392 5. Helen[7], b. Dec. 24, 1841.

393 6. George C.[7], b. Feb. 16, 1847. Married June 2, 1884, at Pittsburg, Penn., Lizzie Pope. Resides at Pittsburg.

394 4. Hosea[6], b. April 19, 1808; d. July 7, 1827.

395 5. Joseph[6], b. Jan. 10, 1810; d. June 26, 1858. Married, Jan., 1838, Mary, daughter of Alvin Coe, of Manchester, Ill. Resided at Ottumwa, Iowa. Their children were:

396 1. Alvin C[7]., b. June 2, 1839. Married 1872, Mary Benson, of Baltimore, Md. Banker, Ottumwa, Iowa.

397 2. Ann[7], b. Oct., 1842; d. Oct., 1846.

398 3. James[7], b. Nov. 16, 1844; d. Dec. 15, 1882.

399 4. Joseph[7], b. Feb. 1, 1848. Married, July 5, 1877, Stella Batchelor, of Cincinnati. Banker, St. Paul, Minn. Children:

400 1. Abby[8], b. May 5, 1879, at St. Paul, Minn.

401 2. Joseph[8], b. June, 1880, at St. Paul, Minn.

402 5. Mary[7], b. Oct., 1850. Married 1871, Walter Jordon, of Ottumwa. Resides St. Paul, Minn.

402 6. Abby[7], b. Aug., 1854. Married Feb., 1775, Albert Jordan, of Ottumwa, Iowa. Resides there. Their children are:

403 1. *Inez*[8], b. March, 1878.

404 2. *Abby*[8], b. Sept., 1880.

406 6. Tobias[6], b. April 4, 1812, at Harmony, Me.; removed to Illinois, 1836. Married Dec. 3, 1840, Harriet A., daughter of Alvin Coe, of Manchester, Ill. (b. Feb. 17, 1822). In 1844 removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where they still reside. Their children are:

407 1. Son[7], b. Oct. 16, 1841; d. Oct. 16, 1841.
408 2. Henry C.[7], b. at Mt. Sterling, Ill., Nov. 21, 1842. Served in the war of the rebellion in 33d Regiment Iowa Volunteers, of which he was 1st lieutenant when discharged in Aug., 1865. Married Dec., 1867, Mary Perdue; d. Jan. 30, 1878. He was editor and publisher of the Oskaloosa *Herald* and postmaster of Oskaloosa, Iowa, at the time of his death. His children were:
409 1. Frank P.[8], b. April 15, 1872; d. Dec. 21, 1875.
410 2. Hattie K.[8], b. March 22, 1874; d. Feb. 15, 1879.
411 3. Charles[7], b. Jan. 25, 1846. Served in the war of the Rebellion in 47th Iowa Volunteers. Married Sept. 21, 1870, Hester A. Wray, of Oskaloosa, Iowa. He is managing editor of the Oskaloosa *Herald*. His children are:
412 1. Ida W.[8], b. Sept. 30, 1872; d. Oct. 19, 1873.
413 2. Harry[8], b. June 28, 1873; d. Dec. 2, 1875.
414 4. William M.[7], b. Jan. 18, 1850. He is one of the proprietors of the Oskaloosa *Herald*.
415 5. James[7], b. Oct. 13, 1852; d. May 6, 1861.
416 6. Frank[7], b. Aug. 1, 1855; d. May 6, 1861.
417 7. Walter[7], b. July 19, 1860; d. Oct. 2, 1867.
418 8. Eugene[7], b. Oct. 12, 1863; d. July 31, 1866.
419 7. Elizabeth[6], b. March, 1814; resides Du Quoin, Ill.
420 8. William[6], b. Feb. 15, 1816. Married April 6, 1843, Harriet E., daughter of James Lawrence, of St. Louis, Mo. She d. May 21, 1850, at Winchester, Ill. Married 2d, Melissa J., daughter of Aaron Hicks, of Manchester, Ill. Married 3d, Lizzie Bowers, of Kane, Ill. Residence Delevan, Ill. Children by first wife:
421 1. Calvin A.[7], b. July 15, 1844. Married Jan. 28, 1880, Clarice Knitz. Resides at Emporia, Kansas. Child:
422 1. Thomas S.[8], b. April 8, 1885.
423 2. Edgar F.[7], b. April 22, 1847; married March 16, 1871, Laura Cooper, of Hillsborough, Ill. Resides Miami County, Kansas. Children:
424 1. Hattie L.[8], b. April 26, 1872.
425 2. William H.[8], b. Feb. 5, 1874.
426 3. James C.[8], b. Nov. 26, 1875.
427 4. Edgar W.[8], b. Sept. 3, 1878.
428 5. Dottie V.[8], b. Feb. 15, 1881.
429 6. Charles T.[8], b. April 15, 1883.
430 3. James[7], b. Aug. 27, 1849; d. Aug. 2, 1850.

By his second wife:

431 4. Sarah A.[7], b. Aug. 7, 1852; d. Dec. 3, 1852.
432 5. Judson[7], b. July 13, 1854; d. Sept. 8, 1854.

By his third wife:

433 6. Charles[7], b. Nov. 22, 1856, at Winchester, Ill.

434 7. NELLIE[7], b. at Winchester, Ill., April 11, 1859; d. Aug. 12, 1861.
435 8. MINA H.[7], b. Aug. 3, 1860. Married Charles E. Varney, of Delevan, Ill., Dec. 4, 1884, at Winchester, Ill.
436 9. WILLIAM[7], b. Sept. 5, 1867, at Lincoln, Ill.
437 10. EMMA[7], b. April 10, 1869, at Lincoln, Ill.
438 9. REBECCA[6], b. June 3, 1818. Married Dec. 26, 1837, Smith Walker, of Naples, Ill. (b. Feb. 22, 1814, at Saratoga, N. Y.; d. Aug. 4, 1838, at Naples, Ill.). Resides at Du Quoin, Ill. No children.
439 10. ABBY[6], b. July 30, 1820; d. Nov. 17, 1874. Married Dec. 1839, at Manchester, Ill., Joseph W. Clement (b. Newburyport, Massachusetts). Resides at Du Quoin, Illinois. No children.
440 11. NEWELL S.[6], b. Dec. 20, 1822, at Harmony, Me.; d. Dec. 9, 1869, at Du Quoin. Married Dec. 24, 1852, Mary, daughter of Aaron Hicks (b. June 17, 1835, at Whitehall, Ill.; d. July 22, 1863, at Winchester, Ill.). Resided at Du Quoin. His children were:
441 1. HARVEY W.[7], b. Oct. 3, 1853. Married March 17, 1882 Mary, daughter of Jas. Vandevoort, of Decatur, Ill.
442 1. WILLIAM P.[8], b. Feb. 12, 1883.
443 2. ABBIE[7], b. March 23, 1856.
444 3. EMMA[7], b. May 11, 1859; d. Oct. 29, 1875.
445 4. FLORENCE[7], b. Aug. 30, 1862.

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SAMUEL[5], (*Tobias*[4], *Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), son of Tobias[4] born at Kittery, July 14, 1780. Moved with his father's family from Kittery in June, 1800, to Harmony, Me. He married at Harmony, Betsey Parsons. Residence Dexter Me. His children were:

446 1. SARAH[6], b. 1802; married —— Gilman.
447 2. ABIGAIL[6], born 1804; married Henry Curtis, of Dexter.
448 3. ELIZA[6], b. 1806.
449 4. CHARLES[6], b. 1808.
450 5. NATHANIEL[6], b. 1810; resides at Holden, Me.
451 6. CALVIN[6], b. 1813.
452 7. ELEANOR[6], b. 1815.
453 8. EDWARD[6], b. 1817.
454 9. PENELOPE[6], b. 1819.
455 10. SAMUEL[6], b. 1822.

—61—

SUSAN[5] (*Tobias*[4], *Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), b. at Kittery, Me. 1783. Married Stephen Favor, of Limerick, York County, Me. Farmer, residence Limerick, Me. Their children were:

456 1. *Stephen*[6].
457 2. *Nancy.*[6]
458 3. *Irving.*[6]

—62—

CHARLES[5] (*Tobias*[4], *Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born September 2, 1785, at Kittery, Maine; died 1859, at Dexter, Maine. He married 1815, at Harmony, Abigail Rogers, born 1795; died December, 1853. He was a farmer, and resided at Dexter, Maine. His children were:

459 1. HARVEY[6], b. June 29, 1820. Married, Sept., 1844, at Ellsworth, Maine, Mary Maddox. He d. in the army, 1862, during the war of the rebellion. His children were:
460 1. *Franklin*[7], b. 1846; d. June, 1857.
461 2. *Abigail*[7], b. 1848; d. 1850.
462 3. *John*[7], b. 1850. Resides at Ellsworth, Maine.
463 4. *Walter*[7], b. 1852; m. Susan Blenn. Resides at Ellsworth, Maine. His children are:
464 1. *Fannie*[8], b. 1878.
465 2. *Carl*[8], b. 1881.
466 2. JAMES[6], b. March 24, 1822, at Harmony. Married Dec. 9, 1852, at Dexter, Maine, Matilda P. Addington.
467 3. AMOS[6], b. May 4, 1824; d. Nov. 10, 1855.
468 4. CHARLES JR.[6], b. at Monson, Maine, Dec. 25, 1826; d. March, 1882, at Olneyville, Rhode Island; he m. Naomi Joy in 1857. His children are:
469 1. *Charles*[7], b. 1860; d. March, 1884.
470 2. *Grace*[7], b. 1862.
471 5. OLIVE[6], b. May, 1829; d. April 27, 1878. Married Harvey Addington, of Dexter, Maine. Her children are:
472 1. *Lizzie*[7], b. July 3, 1855.
473 2. *Oscar*[7], b. Feb., 1861; d. Jan., 1883.
474 3. *Mabel*[7], b. Feb., 1866.
475 6. WALTER[6], b. Dec. 18, 1832; d. Dec. 12, 1876, at Bangor.

—63—

MARY[5] (*Tobias*[4], *Tobias*[3], *John*[2], *William*[1]), born 1788, at Kittery, Maine; died 1806, at Harmony, Me. Unmarried.

FROST MEMOIR.

MEMOIRS OF MAJOR CHARLES FROST,

OF YORK COUNTY, MAINE,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MILITARY FORCES OF THE PROVINCE AND MEMBER OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL,
1631–1697.

Charles Frost was born in Tiverton, England, in 1631. He accompanied his father to the Piscataqua river at the age of three or four years.

His father *Nicholas Frost*, was also a native of Tiverton and resided "near Lemon Green over against Bear Garden." He had one sister, who "married Charles Brooks, a brazier in Crown Alley, London." He was born about the year 1595 and arrived at Piscataqua about 1635 or 1636, and settled at the head of Sturgeon creek now Eliot, on the south side of Frost's Hill, where he died, July 20, 1663, and was buried in the rear of his house. He brought over a wife and two or three children. The wife is not mentioned in his will, dated 1650, from which it is to be inferred that she died before that time. This will was examined in Court of Probate, and from some cause now unknown, was deemed "invalid and of none effect." The court ordered that his estate be divided among his children equally, excepting that Charles the oldest, should have a double share, "for his care and former trouble." This amounted to £211. Charles took the homestead, with five hundred

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* These brief memoirs of *Maj. Chas. Frost* and of *Capt. John Hill* are abridged with some minor corrections from sketches published in the N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., for 1849 and 1858, prepared by Dr. Usher Parsons of Providence, R. I.

As all the descendants of Capt. William Leighton subsequent to John[2] are directly descended from them, the insertion of these sketches in this volume is manifestly appropriate. The compiler regrets that he has not been able to consult the early Kittery and York Co. Records (which it is hoped may some day be published) as that would have materially contributed many facts and incidents to enhance our interest in those stalwart representatives of the early colonial life of that part of New England.—*T. F. J.*

acres of land. To his second son John, he gave three hundred acres of land in York, with a marsh valued at £65, the rest in money. To William Leighton, for his wife Catharine, personal property. To Elizabeth, when she should arrive of age, personal estate. To Nicholas, a house and lot adjoining Leighton's, and personal property; he being a minor, was placed under the guardianship of his brother Charles.

Catharine (*Frost*) Leighton had a son and a daughter, named John and Elizabeth. The latter died young. The son married Oner,* daughter of Tobias Langdon, and was the ancestor of a numerous race. After Leighton's death Catharine married Major Joseph Hammond, who was register and judge of probate; and had children by him. She died Aug. 1, 1715.

John Frost settled in York and afterwards at the Isle of Shoals, where he carried on fisheries. He died 1718, at Star Island, leaving a widow named Sarah, and a son Samuel, who inherited the York estate, two other sons, and one daughter who married William Fox.

Elizabeth Frost married William Smith.

Nicholas Frost followed the sea, was bound an apprentice as a sailor to Capt. Thomas Orchard. He commanded a ship that sailed between Maryland and Ireland. He died at Limerick, Ireland, August, 1673, unmarried and left his estate to the children of his brother Charles and sister Catharine (Leighton). Hammond claimed of Leighton's children a share of their uncle's legacy for his own children, and after a lawsuit obtained it.

Mr. Nicholas Frost was a farmer. *Brewster* says he was an adherent of Charles I. and he left England on account of the civil commotions of the times. He was esteemed a trustworthy, judicious citizen, as appears from the fact of his appointment to responsible offices as constable and selectman.

Charles Frost, who succeeded to the homestead of his father Nicholas, at the head of Sturgeon creek, became one of the most eminent men in the province both in civil and military life. In narrating the events of his life, it will be necessary to connect them with a brief sketch of the political history of Piscataqua, comprising the present towns of Kittery, Eliot and South Berwick. They were designated by the first settlers by local names, as Kittery Point, Spruce creek, now Kittery, Sturgeon creek now Eliot, New-ich-e-wan-ack, extending from the mouth of the river at South Berwick

* See page 39.

to the mills at Great Works, so called, Quampegan, still known as such and Salmon Falls. These names were applied to the villages or settlements near them, and were all included under the plantation of Piscataqua. In 1647 it was incorporated under the name of Kittery, after a town in England, where several of the emigrants formerly resided. Berwick was separately incorporated in 1723, being for some time previously designated as Union Parish. Eliot was separated from Kittery in 1810, and South Berwick from Berwick in 1824. In 1636 the number in all of these towns was two hundred, the population of Maine being one thousand four hundred.

In 1624, Ambrose Gibbons built a mill at Newichewannack (South Berwick), which was soon after managed by Humphrey Chadborne. Gorges and Mason who had received the patent from the council of Plymouth (England), for "all lands situated between the rivers Merrimac and Kennebec," by the name of "the Province of Laconia." They appointed Walter Neal their agent, he was succeeded by Francis Williams, who served until 1634, when Gorges and Mason divided their lands. Mason taking the west side and Gorges the east side of the river. Mason soon died and his share reverted back to Gorges. William Gorges, a nephew of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, was appointed governor and served two years. The courts at this time were held at Saco.

Williams continued as agent for Gorges at Piscataqua, invited and encouraged emigration, and between 1634 and 1640 a large number of persons arrived, among whom were Nicholas Frost and family, they probably arrived about 1635 or 1636, as he was appointed to an important office in 1640. The settlers were allowed to take up as much land as they could fence, by paying two shillings to two shillings and a half per acre, for one hundred years. Nicholas Frost took four hundred acres.

In 1639 Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained a new charter under the name of the Province of Maine. Another nephew of his, Thomas Gorges, was appointed deputy governor, with six councillors. The courts were held at Saco and York. In June, 1640, the governor and council held a court at Saco, where among other officers appointed was Nicholas Frost, as constable of Piscataqua. Sir Ferdinando caused Agamenticus (old York) to be erected into a borough and soon after into a city called Gorgeana, with a mayor and aldermen. Being involved in the civil wars now raging in England, and connected with the prostrated party, he was im-

prisoned during his remaining days and his nephew, Governor Thomas Gorges, becoming discontented resigned his office at the end of three years, when his commission expired, and returned home to England, leaving Maine without a successor. The council appointed one of their number, a Mr. Vines, as deputy governor in 1644.

A claim had recently been set up in the eastern part of Maine, from Kennebunk river to Kennebec under what was called the Plough patent, by one Rigby (of England), who appointed George Cleves as his deputy or agent. Cleves made interest with Massachusetts, and with the commissioners of plantations in England, who decided that Rigby's title was undoubtedly good, and this decision left Sir Ferdinando in possession of only the land between Kennebunk and Piscataqua rivers. He however died soon after.

The whole province of Maine was badly governed, and after a time the people became desirious of following the example of New Hampshire, whose inhabitants a few years previous (1642) applied for and obtained annexation to Massachusetts. This government was very willing to receive Maine in like manner, and by a "plausible construction of their own charter," claimed it as their property. The claimants under both Rigby and Gorges, through their agents, Cleves and Godfrey, though previously opposed to each other united now, in resisting the claim of Massachusetts. But the inhabitants under Gorges were anxious for annexation, and it was soon effected. In 1652, four commissioners were sent from Boston to Piscataqua, or Kittery, as it was now called, where a court was held during four days, and after much discussion and altercation, they received the concession of forty-one persons, among whom were Nicholas Frost and his son *Charles Frost.*

The other towns west of Kennebunk river immediately followed their example, and in process of time, the towns eastward in Rigby's patent, submitted in like manner. In 1653, Kittery sent a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, and in 1658, *Charles Frost*, then 26 years of age, was chosen to that office, which he held five years.

In 1660 Ferdinando Gorges, grandson of the baronet, laid claim to the province as heir at law; King Charles II. sanctioned the claim, and in 1664, ordered it restored to him. Nicholas Carr, Cartwright and Maverick were directed by the king to demand pos-

session and to hold courts. A sharp altercation took place between them and the General Court of Massachusetts, and they left for Maine without effecting a reconciliation. The king wrote a reprimand to the people of Massachusetts, and required them to restore the province to Gorges forthwith. Archdale, an appointed agent made the demand on the Massachusetts government; but instead of complying, they ordered a county court, consisting of Thomas Danforth and others as judges, to be held at York. But on arriving at Portsmouth the court were forbid to enter Maine. They therefore, returned to Boston, followed by the king's commissioners who were so insolent and over bearing to the government as to prevent all further conference. They were soon after recalled.

The interrupted state of the courts caused by these contentions, left Maine without suitable legislation or Courts of Justice. In 1668, Massachusetts sent four commissioners to hold in York, where they met the justices appointed by the king's commissioners, ready to hold court also. After much quarreling the Massachusetts commissioners prevailed and a court and government were organized in due form. The following year the province again sent representatives to the General Court, among whom was *Charles Frost* of Kittery.

The militia of Maine was now organized into six companies, one of which was commanded by *Charles Frost.*

The Dutch war ensued, which engrossed the attention of the king, and thus gave Massachusetts a short respite from his interference. But after a time the claim of Gorges' heirs was again renewed, and to obivate all further trouble from them, it was deemed the wisest policy to buy them out. This was effected through the agency of John Usher, for the sum of £1200. This proceedure displeased the king, who was at the time trying to negotiate for it with Gorges' heirs, intending it as a place for one of his court favorites. He wrote a reprimanding letter to the government; but the bargain was made and completed, and Gorges' claim forever extinguished.

Although Massachusetts had by purchase become "the assignee and proprietor of Maine, yet it was contended that she must govern it according to the stipulations in Gorges' charter," and not as a constituent part of her own colony. Accordingly it was determined to restore the form of civil administration established by Gorges,

subject however, to the general oversight and direction of her governor and assistants. They therefore appointed in 1680, a president (Thomas Danforth), and six assistants or councillors, who were to act as judges of the courts. Among the six councillors, thus appointed was *Charles Frost.* He was also appointed at the same time commander-in-chief of the Maine regiment.

Edward Randolph, the bitter enemy of the colonies, was appointed by the crown as collector and surveyor. He acted as an emissary and secret informer against Massachusetts, representing her government and people as enemies to the authorities of England, and presented grave accusations to the throne against her best men, which threatened to result in the upsetting of her charter. So imminent was the danger of this, that in order to avoid it, she would willingly have relinquished her title to Maine. At length however, the fatal blow was struck. On the 4th of June, 1684, the charter was adjudged to be forfeited, and the liberties of the colonies were seized by the crown. Colonel Kirke, a brutal tyrant was appointed governor, but Charles II. died the following February, 1685, which annulled the appointment before his arrival in the colony, and his successor, James II. did not incline to renew it.*

The General Court was soon after annihilated by the arrival (May, 1686) of Joseph Dudley as president of New England, with the names of fifteen councillors, among whom was John Usher and the odious Randolph. In a few months Dudley was succeeded by Sir Edmond Andros, a man of despotic temper. He was subsequently commissioned (1688) as president of New England, New York and New Jersey. His council consisted of thirty-nine members, among whom were John Usher and Joseph Dudley. His government was arbitrary and despotic. The people chafed under it until they became desperate. In the spring of 1689 a rumor was spread among them that the governor's guards were to be let loose on Boston. This produced an explosion, and early in the morning of April 8, the populace rose in a mass, seized the governor and thirty of his more obnoxious partizans and confined them, some of them twenty weeks. Andros surrendered the keys, but not without some reluctance. As soon as Andros was deposed, a general convention was held at Boston, which appointed a council of safety, consisting of Danforth, Bradstreet and thirty-four others.

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* Williamson.

In about thirty days after this, the joyful news arrived, not however, unexpected, that James had abdicated, and that William and Mary had ascended the throne. The council recommended that delegates be chosen by towns and accordingly fifty-four towns were represented at Boston, May 22d, who voted "to resume the government according to the charter rights" and they appointed Bradstreet governor and Danforth lieutenant-governor.

Danforth had presided over Maine as a province assisted by *Charles Frost*, Francis Hooke and others, for the term of six years. But Maine like Massachusetts was involved in the overturning of arbitrary measures of Dudley and Andros, under whose administration courts had been held. The council of safety now reinstated Danforth, *Frost*, Hooke and others, the former governor and council of Maine. They also "commissioned *Charles Frost* to command the western regiment and Edward Tyng the eastern regiment of Maine."

The province was soon after re-annexed as a constituent part of Massachusetts, *Charles Frost* was appointed in 1693, one of the three councillors from Maine, which office he held till his death in 1697.

It may serve to illustrate the customs of early times in respect to drinking, to insert an ordinance of the court in 1690. "July 15, 1690. In the Court of Sessions of the peace for the province of Maine, held at York before Major John Davis deputy president. *Major Charles Frost*, Captain Francis Hooke and John Lincoln, justices. Whereas, there is great complaint made of several abuses taken notice of in ordinaries, by excessive drinking of rum, flip and other strong liquor, the ill consequences of which are seen in the misbehavior of several persons in the presence of authority; for the preventing of the like in future, it is ordered: that if any ordinary, or tavern keeper shall sell any rum, flip or other strong drink, to an inhabitant of the town, except in case of sickness or necessity, or more than one gill to a stranger, he shall forfeit his license." *

The foregoing brief sketch of a portion of the political history of the western part of Maine during Major Frost's life, and of the services he rendered in various responsible offices, exhibits clearly the high estimation in which he was held by his fellow citizens and the government. His military services remain to be noticed. Trained from childhood to agricultural employment, and to the still more invigorating toils of the hunter, he acquired the stamina of body

* Collections of the Maine Historical Society.

and mind for the arduous and perilous duties of savage warfare. The howling of wolves around his father's cabin was his evening's musical entertainment, and from the neighboring hill-top his morning vision could survey the curling smoke arising from the numerous Indian villages on the tributary streams of the Piscataqua. The savage yell and war-whoop awakened no fearful throbbings in his youthful heart, but rather served to enkindle a zeal for daring and heroic achievements. He early evinced a fondness for military exercises and parade, and being enrolled as a soldier at sixteen, he gradually rose, through successive grades, to the commander-in-chief of the militia of Maine.

At the age of fourteen he unintentionally killed a comrade named Warwick Heard, which occasioned great sorrow to himself and others. He was tried and acquitted by a jury at Wells, July 6, 1646, the verdict being "we find that Charles Frost did kill Warwick Heard by misadventure, and acquit him by proclamation."

Military discipline was practiced among the settlers, in anticipation of a war on the seaboard, rather than against savages from the interior. It was the practice of the militia of Maine to train in companies six times a year, and to have general musters once in two years. The discipline was strict, the civil courts taking cognizance of violations of military rules and ordering the punishment, for such offenses. The punishments were, "lashes on the bare skin in presence of the court" "laid neck and heels together at the head of his company" severe fines and "riding the wooden horse."

Perfect peace had existed during the first forty years of the settlement, with the exception of a short conflict with the Pequods, in the year 1636, in which the people of Maine scarcely participated. But the time was approaching when a savage war was suddenly to break out in every part of New England. Its approach was predicted by the Indian Sagamore, Knowles, who resided at Quampegan and was sachem of the tribe who previously occupied the shores of the Piscataqua. "In 1670, when Knowles was bed ridden with sickness and age, he complained of the great neglect with which the English treated him. At length he sent a message to some of the principal men of Kittery to visit him. 'Being loaded with years' as he told them, 'I had expected a visit in my infirmities, especially from those who are now tenants on the land of my fathers. Though all these plantations are of right my childrens, I am forced, in this age of evils, humbly to request a few acres of land to be marked

out for them and recorded as a public act in the town books, so that when I am gone they may not be perishing beggars in the pleasant places of their birth. For I know that a war will shortly break out between the white men and Indians over the whole country. At first the Indians will kill many and prevail, but after three years they will be great sufferers, and finally be rooted out and destroyed.' This was sworn to by Major Richard Waldron, Captain Charles Frost and Rev. Joshua Moody who were present and heard it."

The war of King Phillip began in 1675, five years after the date of Frost's commission as captain, and of Roger Plaisted's as his lieutenant. The former had immediate charge of the garrisons at Sturgeon creek (Eliot) and the latter of Salmon Falls and Quampegan. After the first alarm of the war, depredations and murders were committed by numerous parties of savages in quick succession upon the scattered settlements. In September, 1676, a party approached Durham near Dover, killed two and captured two settlers. A few days after they attacked the house of one Lozier at New-ich-e-wan-ack. (South Berwick) which contained fifteen women and children, all with the exception of two children were saved by the intrepidity of a girl of eighteen. Seeing the Indians approaching, she shut the door and braced herself against it until her associates escaped to the next house which was better secured. The Indians chopped the door down wounded and left her for dead, but she eventually recovered. The inhabitants panic struck fled to the garrisons, where they lived in constant fear.

On the 16th of October, 1675, the Indians made an assault upon Salmon Falls. Lieutenant Plaisted sent out a party of seven to reconnoitre. They fell into an ambush, three were killed and the rest retreated. The next day, Plaisted, with his two sons venturing out with his team to bring in the dead for burial, was waylaid by the savages in ambush. He and one son were killed, and the other son mortally wounded. In the midst of the fight he despatched messengers to his superior officers, Major Waldron of Dover, and Captain Frost, imploring their aid and their prayers, but their aid came too late.* The gallantry of Plaisted arrested the progress of

* The following letter is preserved in Hubbard's most valuable History of the Indian Wars, Part ii. p. 23, Boston edition, 4to, 1677.

"*Salmon Falls October* 16, 1675. *Mr. Richard Waldern and Lieut. Coffin*, these are to inform you, that just now the Indians are *engaging us* with at least *one hundred men.* And have *slain four of our men* already, *Richard Tozar, James*

the Indians for a time, and Captain Frost had an opportunity to bury the dead unmolested.

The Indians soon returned, destroying other lives and dwellings; on their way to Sturgeon creek they burnt a house and killed two men. The house of Captain Frost was a little remote from his neighbors and unfortified, this was marked out for destruction by them. Williamson says "He was a short distance from it when attacked and narrowly escaped ten shots fired at him. There were only three boys in the house with him (probably his sons), yet he had the forethought and prudence to give audible words of command as if a body of men were with him, 'load quick! fire there! that's well! brave men!' A stratagem that saved themselves and the house." The Indians proceeded down the shores of Piscataqua and thence eastward through York and in three months sacrificed eighty lives, plundered and burned many houses, and destroyed all the animals.

Frost wrote to Major Waldron, his commander at Dover, asking permission to garrison his house, which he was directed to do by the following letter.

Capt. Frost and sergent neall

Gentelmen I thought to have meet with you here at maior Sheply's [Shapleigh] but understanding the guns were herd about Stargeon Creeck it is well you tooke your march as you did—my dasier and order is that you garrison you owne house with 10 men and doe your beste now the snow is vpon the grond which will be Aduantadge upon ther tracks. Your letter I reseued about garrisoning your house. We have a party of men upon your side comanded by goodman banmore (?) and John wingut [Wingate?] and Joseph Fild are going out this night: and in Case you want men goe to the garrisons aboue and especially Samon faull and take men for any expedition: and all the Comanders of the garrisons are hereby required to Atand your order herein and this shall be your surficant warrant.

dated this 8 nomber 1675 about 3 oclock,

Your servant RICHARD WALDERN
Sergent Maior

I intend god willing to be at
nachwanack to morrow morning
therfor would dasier to her from you
R: W.

Barny, Isaack Bottes and Tozers Son, and burnt, *Benoni Hodsdan's house; Sir*, if ever you have any love for us, and the Country, now show *your self* with men to *help us* or else we are all in *great danger to be slain*, unless *our God wonderfully appear for our Deliverence. They that cannot fight let them pray;* Not else, but I Rest,

Yours to serve you
Signed by

Roger Plaisted,
George Broughton."

For more full accounts of these times of terror, the reader is referred to the author above cited, to Belknap's "New Hampshire," and Williamson's "Maine" — ED.

As the winter approached, the Indians found themselves destitute of ammunition and in danger of starving from lack of provisions. All the neighboring Sagamores from Dover to Casco, sued for peace, which being granted by Waldron, quiet prevailed for seven months. August 1676, King Phillip's death terminated the war in the west of the province. Some of his adherents fled to the eastward and mixed with their brethren of Penacook (Concord, N. H.) Ossipee, Pickwacket (Fryburg), and Saco. Others mixed with the Kennebec and Androscoggin tribes, who continued to ravage the eastern settlements of Maine.

Waldron and Frost received orders at this time to kill and destroy all hostile Indians, and two companies, commanded by Captains Hawthorn and Sill, were sent from Boston to Maine with like orders. On their way thither they came to Dover, Sept. 6th, 1676, where four hundred mixed Indians were assembled at the garrison of Major Waldron, with whom they had made peace at the death of King Phillip, and whom they considered their friend and father. Hawthorne and Sill were for attacking them at once, but Waldron objected to it, and contrived to take them by stratagem. He proposed to the Indians to have a sham-fight, and on the following day, summoned Captain Frost with his company from Piscataqua to join him. They, in conjunction with the Boston troop formed one party, and the Indians another. Having diverted them a while with manœuvres, they induced the Indians to fire the first volley, then surrounded, seized and bound the whole excepting two or three, before they could form a suspicion of what was intended, disarmed them without the loss of a man on either side. They then separated those known to be friendly, and dismissed them. The strangers from the south and west amounting to about three hundred, were sent to Boston to be dealt with judicially, seven or eight of whom were known to be murderers, were hanged; the remainder were sold into foreign slavery. Public opinion has ever been divided as to the propriety of the whole affair. Be that as it may, the two leading officers concerned in it, Waldron and Frost, after a lapse of many years, paid the forfeit with their lives, at the hands of the savages, who always spoke of the stratagem as a base Yankee trick.*

Two days after this surprisal just recounted, the forces under Captain Frost proceeded eastward, they found the settlements de-

* Belknap.

serted or destroyed, they returned and made a fruitless excursion to Ossipee ponds.

Peace was made but was soon broken and violated by the Indians, which left no alternative but the renewal of hostilities. Accordingly in February, 1677, Waldron and Frost with one hundred and fifty men sailed from Boston eastward. Public prayers were offered on the day of their departure. They arrived at Brunswick without mishap, held a parley with the Indians who agreed to bring their captives for ransom in the afternoon. But no more was heard from them until the following day, when they appeared in a flotilla of canoes, menaced a scouting party sent to the place of landing. Capt. Frost attacked, killed and wounded several of them. This led to another parley, but none of the captives were rescued. The expedition sailed to the mouth of the Kennebec and by mutual agreement another parley was held, "without arms to negotiate for the ransom of prisoners." The Indians demanded twelve beaver skins and some good liquor for each; but only three captives were rescued, Another party was proposed, when Waldron, Frost and three others landed and by mutual agreement no arms were to be worn on either side. During the interview Waldron discovered a lance secreted under a board, and on searching further, found other weapons. Taking and brandishing one towards them he exclaimed, "*Perfidious* wretches! you intended to get our goods and then kill us, did you?" The Indians endeavored to disarm him, a tumult ensued, in which all their lives were endangered. Captain Frost laid hold of Megunnaway (known as Mugg) a desperate murderer and scoundrel and dragged him aboard his vessel, the Indians dispersed upon the arrival of reinforcements from the vessel. Sagamore, Maltahouse and five other Indians were killed, five capsized a canoe and were drowned, and five more were made prisoners. One thousand pounds of meat and other booty was captured. Megunnaway* grown hoary in crimes was shot.

They left a garrison of forty men under Captain Davis, near the mouth of the Kennebec, and returned to Boston without losing a man.

A few days after their departure, eleven of the forty men they left were cut off in ambush, and the remainder were ordered to Casco and Saco forts. Seventy men were now ordered eastward from Piscataqua, under Captain Swaine to afford relief. On the 7th of April seven men were killed near York, six in Wells and three at Black

* Williamson's Hist. of Maine.

Point; in May another attack was made on York in which four were killed and two taken prisoners. In June (1677) two hundred and forty men were sent to Black Point under Major Sweet, sixty of whom with their commander fell, in an encounter with the Indians. Fishing vessels along the shore between Wells and Casco were next attacked by the savages, who succeeded in capturing many of them. During all this spring and summer Captain Frost was constantly engaged in superintending the garrisons of York county. The following order now in the writer's possession, was given in May.

To Capt Charles Frost

You are hereby Required in his Majities name to Impresse six able Souldiers either of yor Own town or others compleatly ffitted with Armes & Amunition to Attend ye Service of ye Country in yor Garrison or otherwise as you shall see meet, & this shall be yor sufficient Wartt from

RICHARD WALDERN Serget maior

2: May 1677

In April he received the following from General Dennison, the commander-in-chief.

To Captain Charles Frost—

You are hereby authorized to take under your command and conduct fifty foot soldiers herewith sent you of the county of Essex and Norfolk—commanding them to obey you as their captain, whom you are to lead and conduct against the common Enemy now infesting Yorkshire, whom you are with all diligence to pursue and destroy as also to succor and assist the English of Wells, York Neechiwannick or elsewhere, as you shall have opportunity. And the said soldiers are hereby required to attend your orders and commands for the prosecution of the enemy as abovesaid, according to the rules and orders of military discipline, and you are to attend such orders & instructions as from time to time you shall receive from myself or other superior authority and for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Dated April 12 1677. DANIEL DENNISON Major General.

Instructions for Capt. Charles Frost

You must take notice that the party of soldiers now sent you are designed chiefly for the defense of Yorkshire & the dwellings on the upper parts of Pascatay. You are therefore, principally so to improve them, by your constant marches about the borders of Wells, Yorke, Nochiwannick Cochecho Exeter Haueril &c. as you shal have intelligence of the enemies' motion, whom you are upon every opportunity without delay to persue & endeavor to take Capteve, kill & destroy.

Having notice of any partie of the enemy at any fishing place or other rendezvous you shall lay hold on such opportunity to assault the enemy.

If you shall understand the enemy to be too numerous for your smal partie you shall advise with Major Walderne and desire his Assistance to furnish you with a greater force for a present service, but if you judg the opportunity or advantage may be lost by such a delay you shall for a present service require the inhabitants or garrison souldiers of the place where you are or so many as may be necessary for you & safe for the place immediately to attend you upon such present service for destroying the enemy.

In all your motions & marches, silence & speed will be your advantage & security.

You must supply your present wants of victuals & amunition for your souldiers out of the townes & places where you come, especially from Portsmouth to whom I have writt for that end, & if a larger supply be wanting you shal give notice thereof to my selfe or the Governr & Counsel.

The necessity & distress of those parts & confidence of your Courage & industry doe require your utmost activity in the management of this business without spending needeless expensive delayes up and be doing & the Lord prosper your endeavors.

You shall from time to time give intelligence of all occurrences of moment to Major Walderne, & my selfe, & as much as may be without prejudice of the service advise with Major Walderne & the Gentelmen of Portsmouth upon whom you must principally depend for your present supplyes

[Then follows in another hand:]

for Charles Frost

These ar the Instructions Received from ye Majr Generall at the same time as his Comiss of Aprill 1677 & delivered to him the 13th according to order

Yours Robt Pike
Sergt.

An unexpected relief came to Kennebec during the summer. Sir Edmund Andros, governor of New York, sent a force to protect the interests of the Duke of York. Finding the Indians pacific, he obtained the release of fifteen captives and some vessels, and by the presence of his troops prevented further ravages during the winter. In the following spring (April) a treaty was negotiated by Messrs. Champernoon, Fryer and Major Shapleigh (who succeeded Major Frost as commander of Portsmouth). By this treaty all captives were released without ransom, the inhabitants returned to their homes and lived unmolested, but were to pay a peck of corn yearly, each family to the Indians. Thus ended King Phillip's war in Maine; it had cost the colonists two hundred and sixty lives, a vast number of houses burned, animals slaughtered, and property destroyed.

In 1678 Charles Frost, with two others represented Maine in the General Court, from which time he continued in the office and in attending to his personal affairs until 1682, he was appointed by the governor and council of Massachusetts one of the eight members of the provincial council of Maine, to act under the Gorges charter, which Massachusetts had assumed. The council consisted of Bryant Pendleton, *Charles Frost*, Francis Hooke, John Davis, Samuel Wheelwright, Edward Tyng and John Wincoln.

The arrival of Dudley and Andros in 1688, as presidents of New England, superceded the provincial form of government which had lasted six years. Danforth the provincial governor and his council were proscribed, and very little is heard of Frost until Andros was

overthrown in April, 1689. It was during the latter part of this régime that another Indian war broke out which lasted ten years, it was known as King William's war. No sooner was Andros deposed than Danforth, Frost and others who had been proscribed, were reinstated; the times being perilous led to the appointment of *Charles Frost* as commander-in-chief of the military forces of Maine.

The war of King William began in August, 1688, in North Yarmouth and Kennebec. In April following Dover was taken by stratagem and mostly destroyed. Major Waldron's mock training bore mortal consequences after thirteen years of brooding and vengeance. He was most inhumanely tortured, twenty-three persons were killed, and twenty-nine carried into captivity. The seizure of the three hundred Indians twelve or thirteen years before was a transaction never to be forgotten, never to be forgiven by the savages. Some of those who had been sold into slavery in foreign lands had escaped, and returned. They easily inflamed the members of Phillip's band who were still harbored by the Penacook and Fryburg Indians, and it spread to the tribes nominally friendly and all were bent on revenge. It was unfortunate for Major Frost that he was obliged to aid Waldron in the capture of the four hundred, as it cost him his life ere the present war terminated. Being in command of the western regiment, and having the forts and garrisons under his special care, he did not go to the eastward; that section of Maine was placed under the immediate command of Dudley Tyng. Major Swaine with six hundred militia accompanied by Colonel Church who had distinguished himself in King Phillip's war at the west, was sent to the eastward, but his success in the present expedition fell short in public expectation.

Major Frost's presence was greatly needed in the western part of Maine. A few days before the date of his commission, August, 1689, the Indians and French entered Salmon Falls (Berwick) under the command of Hartel, a Frenchman, killed thirty-four brave men and carried away captive fifty-four persons, mostly women and children, plundered the houses and destroyed the mills. In the following spring they revisited Brunswick and Dover, killing and destroying what was left, and extending their ravages to Sturgeon creek (Eliot) where Frost resided and to many places on the opposite shore of the Piscataqua.

When Colonel Church left Boston with two hundred and fifty men to join Major Swaine, he took with him a mandatory letter from President Danforth to all the military commanders in Maine,

requiring them to supply him with men and means, Major Frost promptly obeyed; and the following May, 1690, he sent one hundred men to serve under Captain Willard at Port Royal near Portland, many of them were drawn into an ambush and slain by the savages. It would seem that Major Frost, residing in the town nearest Boston acted as a sort of general agent or secretary of war for the province of Maine, all orders being transmitted through him. The following is his commission as commander of the Maine forces, which position he retained until his death.

The President of the Province of Mayne in New England.
To Major Charles Frost.

Whereas you are appointed Sergt. Major of the military fforces in the Province. These are in their Majesties names to authorise and require you to take into your care and conduct the said military forces, and diligently to intend that service as Sergent Major, by Governing and exercising the military forces of said Province as the Law directeth. Commanding the Militia of said Province that they observe and obey all such orders and directions as from time to time you shall receive from the president or other superior authority.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto put my hand and seal the 23d day of August in the year 1689, Annoque R. R. et Regina Willielmi et Mariæ Anglica primo.

THOMAS DANFOTH President.

[Instructions accompanying the above.]

Province
of Mayne.

To Major Charles Ffrost
Instructions as followeth

Pursuant to the Comission signed, & bearing same date with these prsents

You are with all care & speed to hasten gathering of your Soldjers together, and in case Capt. Simon Willard be in any wise disinabled that he cant attend yt service you are to comissionate such other meet person as you shall Judge meet. & appoynt all other officers as you shall have occasion.

You shall in all places & by all wayes & meanes to your power take, kill, & destroy ye enemy without limitation of place or time as you shall have opportunity. & you ar also impowred to commissionate any other person or persons to do the like.

You shall carefully inspect all the Garisons in yr Province, & reduce them to such a number & appoynt such places as shall in yor wisdome most conduce to the preservation of the people, & yt ye great charge now expended for ye same may be abated.

Comitting you to ye Co & pe
of God almighty upon whom you
have all yor dependance

I subscribe
Ffeb. 17. 1689. Yor Loveing friend
THO: DANFORTH, Presidt.

[Along the margin is written]
I have prevailed with Lt. Andrews to come back esteemeing him a fitt man for your Lt. and I would yt you accordingly enterteyn him.

[Superscription.]

To Maior Charles
Ffrost in
P. Lt. Andros Q. D. C. Kittery

By constant vigilance on the part of Major Frost, the east shore of the Piscataqua was preserved from many savage incursions. His soldiers were constantly on the alert, scouting about the borders of the towns. The eastern towns were deserted Some removed to Salem, others to the fort at Wells, but a great many were butchered or carried into captivity. The number killed to the eastward of the Piscataqua amounted to four hundred and fifty and about two hundred and fifty were made captives.

In 1693, the war raged with increased barbarity, spies were usually sent by the Indians to reconnoitre before the places intended for distinction were attacked; a constant watch was required, as illustrated by the following letter to Lieutenant Hill.

April: 2: 1693.

Leiut Hill

Last night a Litle after sun sett Noah Emory was coming from Kittery to Sturgion Creke & by the waie sid herd som crackling of stickes: & herd a man whissell: upon which he stopt under a bush: and went an other waie: John Smith coming after him saw a man nere Sturgion Creke bridge who ran a waie down the creke: Smith being on horse back came to my Garison—this morning I sent out som men who saw the Indian track at the same place where Noah Emerey herd him whissell—Kepe out scouts about the borders of the towne: I will send out from hence: all or souldiers at the banke are drawen of those yt belong to you are sent up: dispose of them to such garisons at present as you thinke fitt: I have given two of them liberty to goe home for a few days:

In hast I Remaine yor: Lo: Freind
CHARLES FFROST major

[Superscribed]
Ffor Leiut John Hill
At Newitchawoneck
Hast Post Hast

This Lieutenant Hill was soon stationed at Fort Mary, in Saco as commander. In December, 1694, he married Mary Frost, the daughter of Major Charles. The following letter was addressed to him while there, and was written after the cowardly surrender of Fort Pemaquid on the Kennebec, when the combined force of French and Indians had devastated the whole province of Maine, with the exception of Wells, York and Piscataqua, and it was feared by the government at Boston that these towns also would be destroyed by a merciless foe.

Wells August 13th: 1696—

Sonn Hill

I am now at Wells with twenty horse Intending to Com over to you but hereing of severall guns about yor parts I have sent over three men to know how it is with you. I have an order from the governor to assist you in drawing of: and I have an order from the Leut gouernor to draw of & bring a waie what can be transported by Land: & to hide the rest in the ground with the great guns: but or townes are soe weake for want of men that if the enemie be about you

we fere wee are too weke to com and bring you of: I was informd as I writ to you that Major Church was com to or assistants but it is not soe but tis said he is coming with three hundred men: & major Gidney with five hundred men to or assistants: or people are much troubled that yor fort should be Demollished: Capt. Chubb gave up his fort without firing a gun against the Enemie, Let me here from you by the barer here of, my Love to yorselfe and wife: I pray god to keepe you from the Rage of the Enemie: I Remaine

tis said six Indians were sen here this day

Your Loving ffather in Law
CHARLES FFROST.

[Superscribed]
To Capt. John Hill, At Saco ffort.
Hast post Hast

The fort at Saco was held by Hill, although all the inhabitants of the town were driven away or killed, and many of Hill's soldiers were waylaid and murdered while venturing out of the fort.

In June following, a party of Indians placed themselves near the town of Exeter, and would have destroyed it but for the firing of a gun by some person who wished to frighten some women and children who had gone out to gather strawberries. The report alarmed and brought the people together with arms. The Indians supposing they were discovered, after killing one and capturing another made a hasty retreat, and were seen no more until July 4th when they waylaid and murdered Major Frost.

It would require a volume to describe the many ambuscades, encounters, murders, conflagrations and thrilling adventures that occurred during the ten years of King William's war, and it would exceed our limits to even mention as briefly those in King Phillip's war, which lasted only three years. Major Frost was constantly and actively engaged in military service until 1693 when he was chosen one of the governor's council. He employed his time between sessions in guarding the forts and garrisons about Kittery and transmitting the orders of the government to the various military stations throughout the province. But the hour was approaching when his own life was to be offered a sacrifice to appease the long stifled and festering revenge of the merciless savages for the part he performed in the Dover stratagem.

He was always attentive to his duties as a professing christian, as well as those of a soldier and statesman, and was a constant attendant on public worship when his other duties permitted. On Sunday, July 4th, 1697, he expressed an unusually strong desire to go with his family (his wife and two sons) to their wonted place of worship at Newichewanack, a distance of five miles; some friends also accompanied them. On their homeward journey when within a mile

of his dwelling, a volley of musketry fired from a party of Indians who were hid by the wayside, under a large log which they had covered with green boughs, brought several of the party to the ground, among them Major Charles. The two sons who had passed ahead escaped any harm.

Several versions are given by historians of this closing scene in Major Frost's life. One states that the major, his wife, and two footmen were killed; and another that three were killed and several wounded. A recent discovery of a letter written by Lieutenant Storer (a relative) immediately after the funeral, which he attended, gives a particular account of the whole tragedy which can be relied on. It was written to Major Frost's son-in-law, Captain John Hill who has heretofore been referred to as the commander of the fort at Saco. It was found in an old chest of papers that had lain seventy years in a garret in South Berwick. It states that the major, John Heard's wife; and Danes Downing were killed, and John Heard wounded, and that they the next day killed the messengers who were sent to Wells.*

Such was the death of Major Charles Frost, after a career of distinguished activity and usefulness, both civil and military. The incidents of his life are gathered from scanty records, authentic traditions, and from descriptions of scenes and events in history, in which he is casually mentioned as having participated. To correct

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* Brother Hill my Kind Love to you with my wifes: hoping these few Lines will find you in good health as we are all at present Blessed be God for it. It has pleased God to take away Major Frost, the Indens waylaid him Last Sabbath day as he was cominge whom from metting at night; and killed him and John Heard's wife and Denes Downing and John Heard was wounded the Good Lord santifie it to us all. It is a Great Loss to the whole Province an espesely to his famyley: and Last Monday the post that Cam to Wells as they went to goe whom the Indens killed them about the marked tree: namely Nicholas Smith Proper and Hennery Simson. Brother mistress Frost is full of sorry and all her Children: Charles and John was with there Father: and Escaped wonderfuly: and severall others with them; Capt. Brekett went with som of his Company a Monday by the way of Nechewanack and I went with them—and was there at the Major's Funerall; and I see your wife full of greef: and your Child[1] is well; Mrs. Frost and sister & all your Brothers & sisters Remembers theire love to you; and Ernestly desires you to com over if you can possible without danger.

pray doe not venter In the day to Com: Remember our Love to all our Brothers and sisters and Cousens; and the good Lord Keepe us in these perreles times and santyfie all his Awfull dispensations to us noe more at present

praying for you

your uery Louinge Brother

Wells the : 10th July 1697 JOSEPH STORER.

[1] The child referred to in this letter was Sarah, afterward the wife of William Leighton.

and arrange these materials in chronological order, after a lapse of nearly two centuries, was a laborious undertaking; in presenting them we do not pretend they are free from errors, both of omission and commission. We have done the best to relate facts, in order to rescue from oblivion the name of a prominent pioneer of the wilderness whose memory deserves the veneration of his numerous descendants.

He married at the age of forty-four, Mary, daughter of Joseph Bolles of Wells, who survived him seven years and bore him three sons and six daughters, Charles, John, Nicholas, Sarah, Abigail, Mehitable, Lydia, Mary and Elizabeth, all settled and were prosperous in life. Charles[2], the oldest son, married Sarah Wainwright, and had nine children. By his second wife who was Jane E. Pepperrell, widow of Capt. Andrew Pepperrell, he had one child. He was deacon of a church, Register and Judge of Probate and commanded a regiment of militia. He resided on the homestead of his father whose remains repose in the rear of his house, which still remains in possession of the name. One of his sons, Charles[3], married Sarah, daughter of Capt. Andrew Pepperrell, and was the grandfather of Miriam Fernald, a lady of great excellence, who married William Leighton[5], Jan. 5, 1778. (See Fernald note p. 53).

Hon. John Frost, second son of Major Charles, married Mary, sister of Sir William and Capt. Andrew Pepperrell. (See record of his family in Notes on Pepperrell.)

Mary Frost, daughter of Major Charles, married Dec. 12, 1694, Capt. John Hill. Their daughter Sarah, born Dec., 1695, married William Leighton[3], and their daughter Mary, born Jan. 5, 1701, married John Leighton[3]. (See Hill note, page 42).

Nicholas Frost, the youngest son of Major Charles, died in early life and left a widow, but no children.

Major Charles Frost left a large estate by will, to his widow and children dated 1690.

b20 6

HILL MEMOIR.

MEMOIR OF CAPTAIN JOHN HILL,

OF YORK COUNTY, MAINE,

THE COMMANDER OF FORT MARY AT SACO DURING THE INDIAN WAR, 1689 TO 1699, CALLED KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

Peter Hill with his son Roger, arrived at the mouth of the Saco river and settled at Biddeford prior to 1648. He was a planter and chosen member of the assembly of Ligonia in that year; his son Roger was admitted a freeman in 1653. New Hampshire having sought admission into Massachusetts, the settlers of York county soon followed the example of their sister province, having become weary of the Gorges government. Peter Hill being among the first who made this application for admission in 1652. He died in 1667.

Roger Hill, the son of Peter, married Mary Cross of Wells. He died in 1696, leaving eight children, Sarah, Hannah, John, Samuel, Joseph, Mercy, Benjamin and Ebenezer; we will briefly notice each of these, confining most of our attention to the eldest son John, who first settled in Saco but afterwards removed to South Berwick.

Joseph Hill, born April 5, 1670, and resided in Wells where he died, July 12, 1743. He married 1st, Hannah Littlefield, 2d, Sarah, daughter of Daniel Sayer of Wells, by this union he had two sons Joseph Jr., and Nathaniel. The former dying prior to his father, ordered by will that his estate should remain in the Hill family to perpetuate the name. Nathaniel received his father's large estate including several negroes, with the proviso that should he die without issue, the real estate was to revert to his cousins John and Elisha Hill of Berwick. Joseph Hill provided liberally for the education of his sons, and it may here be said that all the descendants of Hill were well educated for their day. His estate was administered, by his son, brother-in-law Wm. Sayer, and his nephew Hon. John Hill, of Berwick. He served as lieutenant under his brother Captain John at Saco, and held various offices in the town and parish, and was collector of customs.

Samuel Hill, another son of Roger, born Dec. 14, 1668, was commander of a packet that carried supplies from Boston to the forts eastward, during the Indian wars, and thus acquired the title of

captain. He was captured by the French and Indians about 1701, and with his wife detained as prisoners in Canada several years. He wrote to his brother John from Canada the following letter, bearing date Oct. 7, 1704:

"Loving brother and sister,—My kind love with my wife's, hoping these few lines will find you in good health, as they leave us at this time, blessed be God for it. This is to give you to understand that we are not likely to come home until next summer, when there will be a general exchange of prisoners, and the reason of my not coming home this fall is, because our government sent no prisoners home, for those which this governor sent by Livingstone, for which there was a great deal of reason to have done, and in the mean time we remain sufferers, wheras, if the governor at Boston had sent them, I should have come home with my family, and a great many others, nay, in so much that if the governor of Massachusetts had but sent one man for me, this governor would have let me had my family home with me. But I desire to wait, as Job did, for my appointed time is not come. I pray give my respects to Major Hammond and wife, cousin Pearce, Charles Frost, John Frost and their wives, and to Mr. Whittemore. Brother and sister Hill (i. e. Ebenezer and wife) desire to be remembered to you both, and all friends, desiring your prayers, and of all God's people.

Your loving brother and sister,
SAMUEL AND ELIZABETH HILL."

The governor of Canada sent this Captain Samuel to Boston to arrange an exchange of prisoners. From Kittery he writes to Capt. John Hill at Berwick, May 10, 1705:

"Loving Brother,—These are to acquaint you of my health, and to let you know I have got leave of his Excellency at Boston to go to Wells and visit my friends there. Here are Brother and Sister Storer and Brother Hill (Joseph) come from Wells yesterday, with whom I intend to go thither in their boat, and I hope to return next week. The Governor has promised that I shall continue here till the messenger returns from Canada. Your loving brother."

The following year Jan. 13, 1706, Samuel writes from Portsmouth, thus:

"Loving Brother,—After my kind love to you and your wife, praying that you would be very careful of yourself in going into the woods, for the enemy will assuredly be skulking about to take all advantages, and I am afraid they are near at hand, for they did design mischief this winter, before I came out of Canada, and people's boldness and security denote sudden destruction, therefore I pray, let not people's carelessness be your danger."

Ebenezer Hill, a younger brother being in Canada at the same time with his wife and child, writes from Quebec, March, 1704–5, to his brother Captain John at Berwick, expressing great discontent in Canada, adding:

"Cousin Pendleton Fletcher," meaning his sister's son at Saco, "Mary Storer brother Joseph's daughter, and Mary Sayer of Wells, with our other friends and neighbors here, are all well, and myself, wife and child are well, and send kind love to you all, begging your prayers that God would direct, protect and keep us and in due time deliver us.

Your loving brother and sister, EBENEZER AND ABIEL HILL."

Benjamin Hill, another son of Roger, died in youth.

Ebenezer Hill, the fifth son, was as may be seen above, a prisoner in Canada and was captured in the following manner. "Several Indians in Saco, who professed to be friendly, and were frequently in and around the houses of the inhabitants, called at Mr. Hill's house and were provided with food; Mrs. Hill being alone at the time was bound and the house plundered of such articles as they could carry and the balance destroyed. As they were about to depart, Mr. Hill returned and was also made prisoner. The Indians took them both to Canada where they remained three years. Mr. Hll after his captivity resided in Saco, and died there in 1748, aged 69 years. He held many town, and parish offices, and was deacon of a church. His children were Ebenezer (born in Portsmouth, and afterwards called the Frenchman), Dorothy, Susanna, Benjamin, Lydia, Joshua and Jeremiah. The latter was justice of the peace, he married a daughter of Captain Daniel Smith, and was father of the late Hon. Jeremiah Hill, collector of the port of Saco.

Sarah Hill, daughter of Roger, married Pendleton Fletcher, a man of distinction in Saco. He died a prisoner in Canada, and his widow married William Priest.

Hannah Hill, another daughter of Roger, married Lieutenant Joseph Storer, who was an active officer in the second Indian war in Wells, and had a garrison near the late Dr. Hemmenway's church. He was the ancestor of the Hon. Joseph Clement, and Woodbury Storer, and also of Commodore Storer, U. S. N., and Prof. D. H. Storer of Boston.

Mercy Hill, the youngest daughter of Roger, married David Littlefield and their descendants are numerous in Wells and Kennebunk.

Leaving the other children of Roger Hill, our attention will be directed to his oldest son John and to the Indian war, with which his life was interwoven.

John Hill was born in Saco, March 28, 1666, and received a good common school education. In 1686, he entered into an equal partnership with Francis Backus, in building a sawmill at a place called Backus's Creek. By their mutual agreement, Backus was to furnish the timber, and Hill "was to learn how to kilter the saws and keep them in order."

In 1689, the Indian war broke out, and lasted ten years, it is known as King William's war. A military company was called into service immediately under command of Edward Seargent, and John Hill was commissioned by Thomas Danforth, president of the province, its ensign. He was employed in scouting but most of the time he served in the forts at Saco, Wells and South Berwick. In 1690, the settlement at Salmon Falls, and the fort at Falmouth, near Portland were destroyed; many of the inhabitants killed and others carried into captivity. The garrison at Saco being small, the inhabitants fled to Wells, among them were Joseph, Samuel, Hannah and Mary Hill and their father Roger, they remained there permanently, John however remained and successfully defended the fort at Saco.

He had the preceding autumn, received orders from Col. Benj. Church the renowned Indian fighter, "to scout," and "to command the twenty soldiers quartered at Saco garrison." It was also ordered that "the 40 soldiers posted at Saco, Scarboro' and Spurwink (Cape Elizabeth), be in separate commands, but are to attend to the command of Ensign John Hill respectively, as they are concerned upon their scoutings."

(Signed),

"Benj. Church."

The mother of John Hill probably remained at the fort with her son at Saco, as we find the following letter written to her from Wells, by her husband Roger Hill, and dated May 7, 1690.

"Dear and loving wife,—These are to let you know that we are all well here, blessed be God for it, and all our children remember their duty to you. The Indians have killed Goodman Frost and James Littlefield, and carried away Nathaniel Frost, and burnt several houses, here in Wells, and I would have our son John Hill to hire a boat if he can, to bring you and some of our things by water, for I fear it is not safe to come by land. Son John be as careful of your mother as possibly you can, for it is very dangerous times; the Lord only knows whether we shall ever see one another any more. Praying for your prosperity,

Your loving husband, until death,

Roger Hill.

Remember my love to son Fletcher and daughter, and all their children, and to all my neighbors in general.

Son Storer and wife remember their duty to you, and love to their brother Fletcher and all cousins, and yourself."

The following year Hill was stationed at Wells, where he received the following note from the governor's secretary, dated at Boston:

"Ensign Hill at Wells" "June 4—1691

These come to accompany 35 soldiers ordered for enforcing of the garrisons at Wells, who are to be put under your conduct until Captain Convers returns,

within ten days. Expecting you will carefully improve them for scouting to observe the motion of the enemy"——

On the 25th of January, 1692, the Indians surprised and nearly destroyed the town of York, seventy-five of the inhabitants were killed and about the same number carried into captivity. On the 10th of June following, a large force of French and Indians about two hundred, made a furious attack on the garrison at Wells, commanded by Captain Convers, who with Ensign John Hill and fifteen regular soldiers, aided by the few families collected there for protection, repulsed the enemy with a heavy loss. The people in the garrison, women as well as men, assisted the soldiers in passing cartridges and firing muskets at the enemy. This was considered the most brilliant achievement of the war. Cotton Mather in his "Magnalia," describes Ensign Hill's good conduct in the fight, and of his meeting a flag of truce of the enemy to hold a parley, and his subsequent escape from an ambush the Indians had prepared for him, in glowing terms.

After this victory Hill was promoted to a lieutenant, and was stationed at Quampegan and Newichewanach in South Berwick, under Major Charles Frost who was stationed at Frost's garrison at Kittery, and commanded all the forts on the east side of the Piscataqua. Spies were usually sent by the Indians to reconnoitre before they approached a place they intended to destroy. There is a letter from Major Frost to Lieutenant Hill, which gives an idea of the vigilance and circumspection necessary to be observed in those trying times.*

Hill's station at this time was about five miles from Major Frost's garrison and dwelling, where official duties required his frequent visits. A daughter of the major named Mary, attracted his attention, and soon after (Dec. 12, 1694), became his wife. Another daughter of Major Frost married Ichabod Plaisted, then in the legislature.

Towards the close of April, 1693, Hill received the following letter from three of the council in Boston:

"Capt. John Hill"

Sir, His Excellency hath been pleased to commissionate & appoint you to take the charge of a company for their Majesty's service, and pursuant thereunto hath sent you a Commission of Captain. By virtue of a Commission and Instructions given to us by his Excellency, with the advice and consent of the Council, we have ordered Capt. Convers to erect a garrison upon Saco River, where his Excellency intends to be, to give further orders and directions about the same;—these are to order you to march, with such of your company as are

* See Frost Memoir, page 95.

suitable unto Saco, there to attend Capt. Convers's orders or such other orders as you shall receive from his Excellency Major Frost, or from us, from time to time. There are 80 men to be sent to Saco; for dispatch, in erecting 3d garrison,—fifty whereof will be drawn off with Capt. Convers, to march East, in an expedition for their Majesty's service, and then the remainder, which will be 30, together with those posted at Wells, are to be your company, yourself to keep the post at Saco, and see the garrison finished. Those at Wells to be left under the conduct of your lieutenant, Jeremy Storer. Signed,

BARTHW GEDNEY,
ELISHA HUTCHINSON,
JOHN WALLEY"

Immediately after John Hill's arrival in Saco, his brother-in-law Ichabod Plaisted, wrote him the following, dated June 9, 1693. "Last night we had four persons carried away from the garrison by the Indians, and one wounded. The place was at Sturgeon creek (Eliot) and those carried away were Nicholas Frost's wife* and two children and the widow Smith."

He remained in the command of Fort Mary until 1700. His commission, of the same tenor as the former one by Governor Phips, was renewed in Sept., 1696, by Lieut. Governor Stoughton. A letter addressed to him by his father-in-law Major Frost, soon after the cowardly surrender of Fort Pemaquid on the Kennebec, by Captain Chubb, will be found in the Memoir of Major Frost, and illustrates how serious the loss of this fortification was, as the combined force of French and Indians devastated the whole province with the exception of Saco, Wells, York and Piscataqua, and it appeared doubtful if these could be defended.

The fort at Saco was bravely defended and held by Hill, although the inhabitants of the town fled and many of Hill's soldiers were waylaid and killed.

Early this year (1696) Roger Hill, father of Captain John, died and a division of his movable estate took place soon after, as appears by the receipt of his heirs "Wells, December 18th, 1696. Received of Capt. John Hill, administrator to father Hill's estate of the moveables to our full satisfaction. Rec^{d} by whose names are hereunder written. Joseph Storer, Samuel Hill, Joseph Hill, David Littlefield, Pendleton Fletcher."

The real estate was divided among the children in Oct., 1702, by mutual agreement; John the oldest son, taking a double portion, and the others sharing equally. Previous to this Pendleton Fletcher whose name is attached to the receipt, died in captivity in Canada,

* Wife of Nicholas Frost^{3}, Maj. Charles' youngest son. *See Frost Memoir, page 98.*

and Ebenezer Hill was absent in Saco. The mother of Captain Hill resided with him and in 1720 conveyed all her property in Berwick to him. She died soon after.

Captain Hill while at Saco, acted as agent for William Pepperrell, father of Sir William, in directing the building and launching of his vessels; to whom Pepperrell writes Nov. 2, 1696.* Major Charles Frost, the father-in-law of Capt. Hill, was killed by the Indians July 4th, 1697; and soon after Major John March, who succeeded to the command after Major Frost's murder, writes to Capt Hill:

"Wells, Aug't 3d, 1697

"Capt. John Hill.

"Sir,—My kind respects and service to yourself hoping these will find you in health, as I am blessed be God for it. Sir, I thought it good to let you understand I am now in Wells, and thought it convenient to inform you of my proceedings as to ordering out scouts from Wells to Saco to yourself, by reason of the inhabitants of Wells standing in much need of guards in marshes now in the hay season, I have ordered scouts to come every two days to you, but they shall come mounted and in the night, and stay with you the next day, and to return to Wells the next night. Likewise I have sent out two or three Englishmen with Lieut. Leatherby, with about 30 Indians, who have orders from myself to go out as far as Casco (Portland) and Black Point, and they are to lay out in ambuscade a week or ten days, I am in hopes they will make some discovery of the enemy, or come up with them, and sir if they should have occasion for any provisions or any assistance by way of advice, pray sir supply and assist in the matter, and sir for what provisions they have I will give you a receipt, and in so doing you will oblige

Your friend and servant at command
JOHN MARCH,
Major."

The entire number of the garrison, including the officers of Fort Mary, in February, 1699, as shown by the pay roll was sixteen, they were, Captain John Hill, Lieut. Joseph Hill, Corporal Ebenezer Hill (brothers of the captain), Pendleton Fletcher (nephew of the Hills), Thomas Harvey, Samuel Smith, Edmund Leverett, John Crocker, Benj. Mayers, Humphrey Deering, Shubael Henning, John Sweeting, Henry Taylor, David Jones, Mark Round and Jeffry Mercy. Two-thirds of this number, exclusive of the officers, could not write their names.

The governor's secretary wrote the following letters to Captain Hill, which show the absolute confidence and trust reposed in him, by the governor and council.

"Boston, Feb. 8, 1699.

"Sir,—I am commanded by his Excellency to acquaint you that by letters from Governor Winthrop of Connecticut and a narrative given to him by Owonco, Sachem of the Mohegans, the Indians have been abused by a malicious and lying

* See letter in Historical Sketch, page 22.

report insinuated to them that the king of England is sending over forces to cut off and extirpate them which has instigated them to enter into a combination against the English, and to send presents one to another to engage them thereto. And it is said some of the new Roxbury Indians are drawn off and gone eastward. It is thought necessary that you be advised hereof, that as you have opportunity you may endeavor to undeceive the Indians and to give them to understand there is nothing in said report, but that they stand in good terms with the king's government whilst they continue peaceably and orderly, and may expect protection from them. So it will be prudent to us to use all vigilance and circumspection, to observe their motions and behavior, and to endeavor the preventing of their taking advantage by any surprise which you are directed to take care of at the garrison under your command, and to avoid all occasions of giving them any provocation. You are not ignorant of their insults and falseness. My lord has received letters from Albany dated the first of this month which advise him that all things are well there.

Your friend and humble ser't
ISAAC ADDINGTON.
Secretary."

Subjoined is the following:

"Capt. Hill, sir,—I made bold to open your letter because there came a report that the Mohegan Indians intend to fall on the English forthwith, but since I looked into it I hope there is no great danger as yet. The Good Lord fit us for his own will.

Your brother
JOSEPH HILL.

Feb'y 21, at sunset, 1699."

"Boston March 12, 1699.

"Captain Hill, sir,—I am commanded by his Excellency and Council to acquaint you by several credible informations from divers parts they are persuaded to believe that the Indians of Pennicooke, &c., are forming a devilish design of raising a new war upon the English and that they are hastening to begin to put it in execution, possibly in the moonlight nights now drawing on, and to begin that you forthwith put all things in good order within the garrison under your command, and be very careful of keeping good watches and lookouts, and observant of the behavior and carriage of the Indians, especially of those that resort unto you on the account of trade, and that they gain no advantage for the perpetrating of any mischief or surprise, withal avoiding the giving them any just provocation or beginning a quarrel with them. You are not unacquainted with their stratagems, and it is believed your prudence will direct you to do what shall be necessary for the safety of yourself and those under your command and the public peace.

I am with respect yr hum'e ser't
I. ADDINGTON, Sec'y.

In August, 1699,* Bellamont, who was the royal governor of New York and Massachusetts, addressed the following personal letter to

* Richard Coote was the second son of Baron Coote and was made Earl of Bellamont in the Irish peerage by William III, he was a member of Parliament and commissioned as governor of New York in 1695, he had previously been commissioned governor of Massachusetts. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as a royal governor in 1698, and he exercised the functions of the office fourteen months. During his régime, Robert Kidd the noted pirate, was captured and sent to England in chains for trial.

Captain Hill, which will aid in illustrating the history of the times:

"His majesty's council of this province and I have agreed that it will be for his majesty's service, that you do with all possible speed give notice to the Sagamores of the Eastern Indians, that they come hither to Portsmouth, N. H., to make their submission, and give such assurance of their fidelity and allegiance to his majesty as shall be required of them, and that they be herewith on the 10th of this present month of August, I desire therefore you will not fail to dispatch messengers to the said Sagamores accordingly.

I am your friend and serv't,

"I desire you will employ some people to collect some balm of Gilead, and I will reward their pains that gather it, and be thankful to you." Bellamont."

Captain Hill's reputation gained the entire confidence of the royal governor, who wrote him Oct. 19, 1699, the following confidential letter.

"Captain Hill,—I hope you will not fail to be extremely secret in the business I now commit to you; if Bradish and Wetherby, the two pirates that escaped out of the jail of this town, be not taken and brought back by the last day of this month, I desire you will then send this inclosed letter of mine to the French Jesuit or Friar, that is with the Indians, at a fort called Norocomecock, and that by some very trusty Indian, to whom you must give a double reward, and charge him to deliver my letter to the Friar privately, that nobody may see him deliver it, if he can. If you manage this matter prudently, I doubt not but Bradish and his companion will be retaken and brought back, and your chief care must be to keep it secret that I have written to the Friar, wherein you will oblige.

Your friend and servant,

BELLAMONT."

[Copy of the letter.]

de Boston, de 19 l' Octobre, 1699.

Monsieur,—L'on me donne avis aujourdui que deux Pyrates Anglais nomi nez Bradish et Wetherby qui se sont eschappez hors de la prison de cette ville il y a plus de trois mois, se sont retirez au Chateau des Indiens appella Norocomecock ou vous tenez vostre residence a present. Je ne crois pas que vous pretendiez garentir in couvrier deux Sielarats de la main de la justice, et sivous piquez d'eu faire de bous Catholiques Romans je suis seur que vous vous y tromperez comme Jesuis persuadé que des gens comme ces deux liqui sont capables de Piraterie (que jéstime le dernier des crimes) se rendroient de main ou Juifs ou Mahometains, pourveu quils peussent se sauver la vie. Vous vous ferez done plus d'honneur et eu mene temps plus de service au bon dieu, enfaisent renoyer ces deux Sielarets in a Boston a fin quils recoivent la chatiment qui leur es dû. Je donneray deux cent escus de Bradish, et cent escus de Wetherby, a celui qui me les rameneront, et de plus j paesay les frais du voyage. J'ose dire que Monsieur de Calliere Gouveneur de Canada vous feza ses remerciments du service que vous jerez au public en m'accordant la grace on plûtost la justice que je vous demande peut estre aussi pourray. Je trouver l'occasion de vous en rendre une pareille, quand je ne manqueray pas de vous marquer que je feray.

Mon'r

Votre tres humble serviteur

BELLAMONT.

A Monsieur
le Pere Missionaire
Norocomecock

[Translation.]

[Boston, 19th October, 1699.

Monsieur, I am informed to-day that two English pirates, named Bradish and Wetherby, who escaped from the prison in this town more than three months ago, have taken refuge in the Indian post called Norocomecock, where you now reside. I do not believe that you intend to screen two criminals from the hand of justice; and if you please yourself with the hope of making them good Roman Catholics, I am sure that you will be deceived, for I am persuaded that such fellows as these, who are capable of piracy (which I consider the worst of crimes), would turn Jews or Mohammedans on the spot if they could save their lives by it. You will then do more credit to yourself, and a better service to the good God, by sending back these two criminals to Boston, that they may receive the punishment due to them. I will give two hundred crowns for Bradish, and a hundred crowns for Wetherby, to any one who will bring them back, and will pay the expenses of the journey in addition. I have no doubt that M. de Calliere, the Governor of Canada, will thank you for the service you will do to the public by granting me the favor, or rather the justice which I ask. Perhaps, moreover, I shall find an opportunity to make a like return, when I shall not fail to testify that

I am, Sir,

To Monsieur
the Missionary Father,
Norocomecock.

Your very humble servant,
BELLAMONT.

Just before he tendered his resignation, Mr. Addington sent the following letter of interest.

" Boston Nov. 28th, 1699.

" Capt. Hill.—I am commanded by his Excellency and Council to signify unto you that upon information given them by Capt. Sylvanus Davis lately come from Casco Bay (Portland) of a considerable number of Indians gathered together in those parts, in expectation of receiving some supply for trade and that they had brought with them stores of peltery for that purpose; the Governor and Council have thereupon thought fit to order a vessel with suitable goods, provisions, to be forthwith dispatched into those parts for the supplying of and trading with the said Indians, of which you are to forward the speedy notice unto the said Indians by some prudent person belonging unto the garrison under your command, to the intent the said Indians may not draw off in disgust, looking at themselves to be neglected by the government.

I am Sir you obedt. Ser't.

ISAAC ADDINGTON, Secretary.

In November, 1699, Capt. Hill, having served through the war, over ten years, resolved to resign his commission and retire to private life. The governor in compliance with his request, granted him permission " to visit Boston to adjust his accounts," and in the following April, received his resignation.

By his Excellency the Earl Bellamont.

" Whereas, upon your request to be discharged from his majesty's service, I have thought fit to appoint and commissionate George Turfrey Esq. gent. to be captain of his majesty's Fort Mary, at present under your command.

You are therefore hereby ordered, upon receipt hereof (which I send by sd. Captain Turfrey) to surrender and deliver up to his the said Turfrey's charge

and commanding said Fort Mary, and all the guns, artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the soldiers now posted in garrison there: as also to deliver unto his custody all such Goods and Effects remaining unsold in your hands of what was committed to you for trade with the Indians. Taking the said Turfrey's receipt for what you shall deliver to him. Hereof fail not, For which this shall be your sufficient warrant. And you are upon receipt hereof accordingly discharged from his majesty's service.

Given under my hand at Boston the eighth day of April 1700, and in the 12th year of his majesty's reign.

BELLAMONT."

To Capt. John Hill
Commander of his Majesty's
Fort Mary at Saco.

Capt. Hill became in 1701, one of the selectmen and continued to be chosen annually until 1711. After his resignation had been accepted in 1700 he removed from Saco to Berwick, and built a house a quarter of a mile west of Great Work's falls. His brother-in-law Ichabod Plaisted, resided between him and the falls. Captain Hill followed the occupation of a planter, and owned the mills. He was quite successful and until his death June 2, 1713, was prominent and influential in all affairs of the Province. He was succeeded by his son Hon. John Hill, who, after his father's death built the house opposite the old residence, which was lately occupied by his grandson, Captain Benjamin Gerrish.

The children of Captain John Hill were:

1. *Sarah*, b. Dec. 6, 1695. Married November, 1720, William Leighton[3].

2. *Mary*, born Jan. 5, 1701. Married Dec. 19, 1726, John Leighton[3].

3. *John* (Hon. or Judge), b. March 2, 1703. Married 1st, Eliza Raitt, who d. Jan. 2, 1763. Married 2d, his cousin, widow of Rev. John Blunt and daughter of Hon. John Fisher.

4. *Abigail*, b. Dec. 15, 1706.

5. *Elisha*, b. Feb. 3, 1709, and died June 1, 1764.

6. *Eunice*, b. Nov. 1, 1712, and died unmarried 1737.

Hon. John Hill or (*Judge John* or *Major John*), as he was frequently called in early records, son of Capt. John, was commissioned as ensign in 1727, by Lieut. Gov. Dummer, and in 1729, as lieutenant; as first lieutenant by Burnet in 1729; as captain by Belcher; again as captain in 1744, by Gov. William Shirley, and in 1754, as major by Shirley. He was elected to the house and senate of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and was a member of the governor's council from 1755 to 1771. He was appointed a justice

of the peace, and associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and chief justice of the same, he was judge of the Court of Probate for a brief period. He was an intimate friend and his wife was a niece of Sir William Pepperrell, who reposed every confidence in him, and made him the depository of his will for many years prior to his decease.

When appointed judge of the court, Sir William notified him from Kittery Point by letter thus :

"Hon. Sir.—If you will come next Saturday and take dinner with me, I will deliver your commission for one of the judges, and do what I can to qualify you, not pretending to add anything to your qualification, but to assist in administering the oaths. With the best respects to our reverend and worthy friends, Mr. Hill and lady."

Your sincere friend and servant,

"Wm. Pepperrell.

He was in constant correspondence with Pepperrell and often received orders from him respecting the training of his regiment. One of them, dated Sept. 18, 1746, soon after Sir William's return from Louisburg, read thus :

"Sir.—There is some talk of a French fleet being on our coast; if so you depend there will be an army of French and Indians upon our backs. Pray be careful and direct all the captains in Berwick to see that all the men are provided arms and ammunition, and let there be a good watch kept in your town and be much on your guard.

Your affectionate friend,

Wm. Pepperrell,

A letter to him from Governor Shirley, dated July 12, 1745, says:

This comes to give you intelligence that the French and Indians have already broke out in the western part, and have killed two of our men and scalped them. This intelligence you must send to all the exposed places near you, so that all persons may be upon their guard to prevent surprise. I am not without hope that when the eastern Indians find that we have succeeded at Louisburg they will not be forward to break with us.

Your friend and servant,

"W. S."

When Sir William's son-in-law, Sparhawk, was compelled by the pressure of the times to go into bankruptcy, he entreated Major Hill to act as one of the commissioners to settle the estates, which he did the following year. He attended the baronet's funeral as a pall bearer.

Judge Hill was a man of stern integrity, and of extensive influence and usefulness. He was deeply interested in religion and a leading man in the church and in high public stations. He died March 2, 1772.

Elisha Hill, brother of the judge, left one son and perhaps more. This son named Elisha (resided at Great Works near his father and grandfather, Captain John) had twelve children, who followed him to the grave, six sons and six daughters. Of these sons we have no account with the exception of John the eldest. Their names were John, Elisha, Jeremiah, Samuel, Ichabod and James.

Deacon John Hill, the eldest son above mentioned, was a justice of the peace and member of the legislature. He was much respected for his useful and exemplary life. He died in 1810, leaving three or four children.

Of the daughters *Hannah*, married Deacon Dominicus Goodwin, another married a Mr. Morrill. *Abigail*, married Col. Eliphalet Ladd, of Portsmouth, and afterwards Rev. Dr. Buckminister. *Sarah*, married a Mr. Cutts of Saco and *Mehitable*, a Mr. Fernald; another married a Mr. Whidden of Portsmouth and after his death a Mr. Taylor of Canada.

The foregoing account of the Hills was gathered chiefly from manuscripts found in an old chest in the garret of Capt. Benjamin Gerrish in South Berwick, where they had been nailed up seventy years. Capt. Gerrish was the great-grandson of Judge John Hill. All the commissions held by the Hills, both civil and military, were among them, also forty letters from Sir William Pepperrell, some of which, were used by Dr. Parsons in writing his life. Some important facts are derived from Folsom's History of Saco.

WM. PEPPERRELL'S DESCENDANTS.

WILLIAM PEPPERRELL AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

William Pepperrell was born at Tavistock Parish, Plymouth county, England, about 1638. He was of Welsh descent, and emigrated to America at the age of 22. His education was very limited and he always spoke with a broad Welsh accent. He settled in the Isle of Shoals, where he became interested in the fisheries; after serving an apprenticeship with the master of a schooner on the banks of Newfoundland, he moved to Kittery Point where he married Margery, daughter of John Bray, the pioneer ship-builder, who presented him with a lot of land upon which he built a large house now known as the Pepperrell mansion; his son Sir William, afterwards made some additions and now (in 1884), it is still standing although the family have long passed away. He died Feb. 15, 1734, and his wife died in 1741, all the family are buried in a marble tomb at Kittery. By this union Mr. Pepperrell had eight children, two sons and six daughters.

2+1. ANDREW[2], b. July 1. 1681; d. 1713. Married 1707.

3 2. MARY[2], b. Sept 5, 1685; d. 1766. Married, 1732.

4 3. MARGERY[2], b. 1689. Married Pelatiah Whitemore, he was lost at sea near the Isle of Shoals, they had four children. She married 2d, Elihu Gunnison, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

5 4. JOANNA[2], b. June 22, 1692; d. 1725. Married Dr. George Jackson of Kittery, they had six daughters, one of them Joanna[3], married Charles Frost[3], of Portland.

6 5. MIRIAM[2], b. Sept. 3, 1694. Married Andrew Tyler of Boston, they had two sons and three daughters.

7+6. WILLIAM[2] (the Baronet), b. June 27, 1696; d. 1759. Married 1722.

8 7. DOROTHY[2], b. July 23, 1698. Married Andrew Watkins and had two sons. She married 2d, Hon. Joseph Newmarch.

9 8. JANE[2], b. 1701. Married Benj. Clark of Kingston, N. H., and had two children, married 2d, 1729, William Tyler, married 3d, Ebenezer Terrill of Medford, Mass.

ANDREW[2], was born July 1, 1681, died 1713, married 1707, Jane, the daughter of Robert Eliot of New Castle, N. H., they had two daughters.

10 1. SARAH[3], married Charles Frost.

11 2. MARGERY[3], married Capt. William Wentworth. After Mr. Pepperrell's death his widow married Charles Frost. (See Fernald note page 53).

MARY[2], b. Sept. 5, 1685, at Kittery, d. 1766. Married Sept. 4, 1702, Hon. John[3] Frost, second son of Maj. Charles[2] and Mary (Bolles) Frost. He d. Feb. 25, 1732, leaving sixteen children, eleven of whom reached the age of maturity. He settled in New Castle, N. H., where his children were born. At one time he commanded an English ship of war, afterwards became a merchant at New Castle and occupied various prominent political positions, being a member of the governor's council at the time of his death. His widow married 2d, Rev. Benj. Coleman of Boston, and at his death she married 3d, Rev. Benj. Prescott, of Danvers, Mass. Mr. Frost's children are:

12 1. *Margaret*[3], b. Feb. 1, 1703.

13 2. *William*[3], b. May 20, 1705. Married Mary G. Prescot. He served in the Revolutionary war.

14 3. *John*[3] (Esquire) b. May 12, 1709. Married Oct. 31, 1736, Mary, daughter of Timothy Gerrish of Kittery. (See Frost note page 48)

15 4. *Charles*[3], b. Aug. 27th, 1710; d. Jan. 4, 1757. Married Joanna, daughter of Dr. George Jackson (she was born June 14, 1716, and died 1796.) He settled in Falmouth (now Portland), and became a man of influence and property there. At the time of his death he was a representative to the General Court, his children were :

16 1. *Abigail*[4], b. Aug. 26, 1744; d. March, 1825. Married Oct. 20, 1780, Daniel Eppes.

17 2. *William*[4], b. Aug. 20, 1748; d. 1791.

18 3. *Jane*[4], b. Aug. 15, 1750; died.

19 4. *Andrew Pepperrell*[4], b. July 6, 1752; d. 1805. Married Eleanor Slemmons.

20 5. *Mary*[3], b. Aug. 19, 1711, d. young.

21 6. *Sarah*[3], b. Feb. 1, 1713; d. Aug. 13, 1772. Married Rev. John Blount of New Castle, N. H., they had seven children. George[4], Edward[4], Joseph[4] and Nathaniel[4], who settled in

New York. Abigail[4], married William Parsons, who was the mother of Dr. Usher Parsons, the author of the *Life of Sir Willlam Pepperrell.* After his death she married 2d her cousin Maj. John Hill of South Berwick.

22 7. *Mary*[3], b. Feb. 20, 1714; d. young.

23 8. *Andrew Pepperrell*[3], b. April 2, 1716; d. 1796.

24 9. *Joseph*[3], b. Sept. 29, 1717; d. Sept 14, 1768. Married Oct. 20, 1744, Margaret Holton of Springfield, Mass. Settled in New Castle N. H., and had eleven children:

25 1. *Margaret*[4], b. Dec. 8, 1747; d. Sept. 30, 1805. Married July, 1771, Hon. John Wentworth of Dover, N. H. At his death Jan. 10, 1787, she became the third wife of Col. John Waldron of Dover.

26 2. *Joseph Jun.*[4], b. May 3, 1749; d. 1830. Married Sarah Simpson. He and his brother George, signed the pledge for and at New Castle supporting the American Declaration of Independence in 1776.

27 3. *George*[4], b. Nov. 24, 1750; d. April 18, 1808. Married Abigail, daughter of Captain Thomas Bell of New Castle. She died July 25, 1810.

28 4. *Mary*[4], b. Jan. 29, 1752; d. Sept. 15, 1819. Married Stephen Chase of Portsmouth, N. H.

29 5. *Miriam*[4], b. Feb. 11, 1755; d. Jan. 20, 1756.

30 6. *Jane*[4], b. March 17, 1757; d. Dec. 10, 1837. Married John Salter, of Portsmouth, N. H.

31 7. *Dorothy*[4], b. Feb. 27, 1759; d. May 9, 1839. Married James Jewett of Dover, N. H.

32 8. *Samuel*[4], b. Jan. 27, 1760; d. Dec. 26, 1827.

33 9. *Abigail*[4], b. Sept. 6, 1762; d. April 14, 1848.

34 10. *William Clark*[4], b. Sept. 16, 1764; d. at sea.

35 11. *Sarah*[4], b. June 11, 1766; d. 1850. Married Captain William S. Tibbetts.

36 10. *Abigail*[3], b. May 26, 1719.

37 11. *George*[3], b. April 26, 1720; d. June 21, 1796. Married the widow of a former partner George Richards, had no issue by the union, he married 2d, 1744, Margaret, widow of Ebenezer Smith of Durham. He was a man of good education, for many years he followed the sea in the employ of his uncle Sir William Pepperrell, afterwards he formed a partnership with George Richards in mercantile pursuits,

he was a Justice of the Peace in 1768; appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas at the organization of Stafford county, N. H. Col. John Wentworth of Sommersworth, and Col. Otis Baker of Dover as colleagues with him on the bench. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1776–77, and again in 1799. For many years he was Chief Justice, by his last marriage he had four children.

38 1. *George*[4].
39 2. *John*[4].
40 3. *Mary*[4].
41 4. *Martha Wentworth*[4].
42 12. *Samuel*[3], b. Aug. 19, 1721.
43 13. *Benjamin*[3], } twins b. May 15, 1722.
44 14. *Jane*[3], }
45 15. *Mirriam*[3], b. Oct. 8, 1725; d. June 3, 1807. Married 1742, Eliot Frost, married 2d Alex. Raitt.
46 16. *Mary*[3], b. July 2d, 1726.
47 17. *Dorothy*[3], b. April 21, 1727.

WILLIAM[2], born June 27, 1696; died 1759. Married 1722, Mary, daughter of Grove Hirst. He was a man of marked talents and led an eventful life, his fame as a military commander has been faithfully recorded (see Parson's "Life of Sir William Pepperrell"). For his valor at the siege of Louisburg he was knighted by the king of England and was ever after known as Sir William Pepperrell. (See note in Historical Sketch, page 26). By his marriage he had four children:

48 1. ELIZABETH[3], b. Dec. 29, 1723. Married Nathaniel Sparhawk of Bristol, R. I., by whom she had five children, two sons and three daughters.
49 2. ANDREW[3], b. Jan. 4, 1726, graduated at Harvard, 1743; d. unmarried, March 1, 1751.
50 3. WILLIAM[3], b. May 26, 1729, and died the following February.
51 4. MARGERY[4], b. Sept. 4, 1732; d. in infancy.

NOTE.—In the genealogical record of the Frost family there being one more generation than in the Pepperrell, it shows Nicholas[1], Maj. Charles[2], Hon. John[3], Joseph[4], George[5]. The Pepperrells will follow William[1], Andrew[2], Mary[3], William[3] (Baronet) and their children would necessarily have "3" in their generation number but would still be Frosts[4].

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1827. John William, 55
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1796. Elizabeth P. 66
1798. George, 67
1808. Joseph. 67
1806. Joshua, 67
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1819. Charles, 54
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1802. William, 54

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1821. Francis R. 69
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——. Clara B. 54
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1849. George E. 54
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